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New Indictments Expected Soon in Watergate Probe

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—A substantial number of criminal indictments in the Watergate scandal are expected within the next two months. This was signaled yesterday by Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, in a brief year-end statement in which he said:

"Although investigations in various areas within the special prosecutor's jurisdiction are continuing, including the review of White House files, the presentation of evidence to the grand juries has progressed to the point that in January and February these bodies will be prepared to consider the matter of returning indictments in a substantial number of major involvements."



Leon Jaworski

In addition to the two grand juries that are now considering Watergate indictments, a third will be sworn in next Monday by Chief Judge John J. Sirica, of the U.S. District Court here because of the work load.

A major part of the cases were known to have been delayed in the long court struggle over presidential documents and tape recordings made in President Nixon's offices that might bear on the cases. Most of these were in the "main" Watergate case, as it is called.

The main case deals with the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate complex on June 17, 1972, and subsequent efforts to cover it up.

The struggle over the tapes and papers caused Mr. Nixon to dismiss Archibald Cox as the special prosecutor on Oct. 20, but the White House has been cooperating with Mr. Jaworski, his successor.

Granted, New Powers. Meanwhile, the Senate Watergate committee, which was reauthorized in the Senate in its search for presidential tapes and documents, was granted new powers and has requested close to 500 presidential items.

Faced with such a large request, the White House, which had been assisting Mr. Jaworski and even allowing his assistants to search presidential files, re-evaluated its position. The White House made clear it might not comply with the Senate request, which could force the issue back into the courts.

The White House deadline for responding to the request is Friday.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., chairman of the Senate committee, said yesterday that he would have no objection to the committee reconsidering its request. But he said he thought that the request was justified.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., chairman of the committee vice-chairman, said that he considered the number of items being sought "fairly extraordinary."

Sen. Ervin said he would call a meeting of the committee soon after he returns to Washington on Jan. 23. Congress is in recess until Jan. 23.

At the time of that meeting, further public hearings will also be considered, the senator said.

Pattern of Probe. The pattern in the criminal investigations has been to accept guilty pleas on the part of some of the figures in the Watergate scandal, banking on their cooperation to determine whether charges should be brought against others.

No indictments have been returned against such key controversial figures as Charles E. Colson, former special counsel to the President; H. R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff; (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Israelis reading election returns in Tel Aviv.

But Not as High as Libya

Algeria Is Expected to Boost Oil Posted Price This Month

ALGERIA, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Algeria is expected to raise its posted price for crude oil shortly, but not to the record level of nearly \$19 a barrel set yesterday by Libya, informed sources said today.

Algeria is the only member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has not announced a price increase since the six Persian Gulf producers doubled their posted prices to \$11.65 a barrel on Dec. 23, effective starting today.

The sources said President Houari Boumedienne's government had taken a moderate line at the Tehran meeting, opposing those who wanted to raise the price per barrel to \$17 on the basis of prices paid at auction sales of oil earlier last month.

Algeria had emphasized that spot sales of small tonnages were of a speculative nature and could not be regarded as a basis for fixing a new posted price "in a responsible manner," the sources said.

The current posted price of Algerian oil is \$9.25 a barrel. But when the price was announced in November, it was emphasized that it was only temporary.

The state-owned oil-and-gas concern, Sonatrach, in September introduced a new system of pricing under which oil companies operating in Algeria are notified of a new price, fixed unilaterally by Sonatrach, for each quarter of the year.

The sources said the new Algerian price was expected to be related to companies this month. Oil experts here declined to speculate on what the new price would be. It was felt, however, that it would be closer to the Nigerian price of \$14.65 a barrel, announced yesterday in Lagos, than to the Libyan price of \$18.75.

The Persian Gulf states which raised their posted prices on Dec. 23 were Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Abu Dhabi. The other members of OPEC, which provides about 85 percent of the world's oil exports, are Algeria, Indonesia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Libya, Nigeria and Gabon.

The posted price is the basis for calculating the actual price of a barrel of oil, but does not represent the actual cost of a barrel.

Statements Resented. UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 1 (UPI)—An Egyptian spokesman said today that the Arabs resented statements that their oil embargo against the United States was blackmail.

The United States, he said, had used similar trade sanctions to pursue political aims in the past. In a television interview, Egyptian press counselor Mahmoud Anwar also reiterated that Egypt did not expect the United States "to sacrifice Israel."

"We don't want the American administration to sacrifice Israel as the Zionists in this country (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Problems Seen in Forming Coalition

Meir Party Weakened in Vote But Appears to Retain Control

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1—Premier Golda Meir's Labor party emerged today from Israel's national elections weakened but apparently still in control, and began looking for coalition partners agreeable to its negotiating strategy with the Arabs at Geneva.

Computer projections of yesterday's balloting for Israel's eighth Knesset (parliament) showed Mrs. Meir's party in a position to form a coalition government, but less able to impose its peace terms on potential partners.

The three parties which formed the Labor alignment, the ruling coalition headed by Mrs. Meir, were virtually assured of still being able to control the Knesset between them, but Labor party officials raised questions over whether the coalition could be reconstituted.

With all but one of 4,100 civilian precincts reporting, Labor had 39.9 percent of the vote, compared to 27.4 percent for the center-right Likud bloc, which opposed territorial concessions to the Arabs. Smaller parties split the rest of the vote.

Election officials said their computers indicated that the Labor party would lose at least six of the 66 seats it controls in the Knesset, while Likud would gain six for a total of 38.

Complete totals, including the ballots of front-line soldiers, will be available Sunday or Monday, the officials said.

Majority Is 61. To gain a majority of 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset, and the right to form a new government, Labor party officials said they would turn to the present coalition partners, the National Religious party and Independent Liberal party.

Computer projections indicated the National Religious party would win 11 seats, a loss of one seat, and the Independent Liberals four, their present total.

Mrs. Meir's alignment, which has ruled Israel in one form or another since its creation 25 years ago, faced its toughest test from Likud, a four-party bloc organized last summer by Maj. Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon, a hero of the October war.

Gen. Sharon and Likud leader Menachem Begin charged that Mrs. Meir's government was responsible for Israel's unpreparedness for the October war and was willing to make too many concessions to the Arabs to achieve peace.

Labor alignment campaign advertisements called Likud "the party of war" because of its stand to keep all, or almost all, of the territory Israel captured in the 1967 six-day war.

Labor party officials said the formation of a new ruling coalition would be more difficult to achieve now than following the 1969 elections because of the loss of seats in yesterday's elections and the alignment's negotiating stance at Geneva.

"Even if there is a majority for this coalition, it is a reduced majority," said Avraham Ofir, the alignment campaign manager. "I don't think it can conduct its policies, at least not as it goes into the Geneva talks—into the negotiations for a settlement—as would be the case with a stable majority for the nation."

Abraham Tadmor, the Labor party's general secretary, said coalition talks with the National Religious party and Independent Liberal party would begin tomorrow, but that it "could take some

weeks before there will be a new government."

Meanwhile, he said, the military talks at Geneva on troop disengagement on the Suez front would go on as planned.

Mr. Yadin said a problem might arise in the coalition talks over the Religious party's stand on keeping all the occupied West Bank of Jordan, the site of many Jewish holy places. Some Labor

members, notably Foreign Minister Abba Eban, had indicated a willingness to negotiate the return of some of the West Bank to Jordan.

"It's a problem," Mr. Yadin said, "but I think we can find a common ground."

Meanwhile, the great majority of East Jerusalem's Arabs boycotted yesterday's municipal election, setting back Israeli hopes

for advancing the integration of the city under Israeli rule. Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan until the 1967 war.

All resident foreigners in Israel are eligible to vote in local elections, while only Israeli citizens vote for the national government. East Jerusalem, having been annexed by Israel, was the only territory occupied in 1967

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



POLL WATCHERS—Israeli opposition leader Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Rabin, Meir watching the election returns in their respective Tel Aviv headquarters.



Associated Press

On Cease-Fire Violations

UN Truce Head Sees Military Chiefs

CAIRO, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Gen. Essad Shihab, chief of the UN Emergency Force, today conferred with Egyptian and Israeli military leaders on the continuing cease-fire violations along the Suez Canal front.

In Cairo, the Finnish general met with War Minister Ahmed Issawi and also discussed the Geneva talks on military disengagement. He then left for Tel Aviv for a similar meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

An Israeli Defense Ministry statement said that the two "discussed recent incidents on the Egyptian front and means of observance of the cease-fire on that front." The Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, took part in the meeting, the statement said.

Gen. Shihab later flew from Tel Aviv to Geneva to chair tomorrow's meeting of the military committee of the peace conference, which is discussing disengagement of forces between Egypt and Israel.

Earlier today, Egypt's new chief of operations, Maj. Gen. Hassan el-Grady, told a gathering of Egyptian emigrants here on holiday that the peace talks did not affect military preparations to recapture territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

As if to emphasize his point, the United Nations today reported a record number of cease-fire violations Sunday: 72 ground incidents.

Artillery Used. In 22 cases recorded by the UN, artillery was used, almost all along the northern flank of Israel's salient west of the Suez Canal, which the Egyptian military says it has trapped between pincers.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said that Egyptian gunners wounded one Israeli soldier today in small arms and sporadic mortar fire that flared on the Suez front.

The incident brought Israeli combat casualties since the Oct. 24 cease-fire to 54 wounded and 11 servicemen reported killed.

Egypt had complained to the UN that Israeli forces tried to move forward south of the Suez Canal Sunday—an area where UN observers saw nine planes fly over the cease-fire lines that day.

The UN spokesman said there appeared to have been fewer cease-fire violations yesterday, but exact figures will not be available until tomorrow.

Israeli Police Hold 7 Egyptian Seamen

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Israeli police are holding seven Egyptian seamen whose vessel drifted into Israeli territorial waters, the police said today.

The crew said the 100-ton merchant ship Hashim Balla was en route from Alexandria to Beirut yesterday when the engine failed. The police said the crewmen would be held until an investigation was completed.

U.S. Aide Sees Steep Increase in Fuel Prices

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—A key government official predicted yesterday that prices of gasoline, heating oil and diesel fuel would rise by 10 cents a gallon in January and February.

Charles R. Owens of the Federal Energy Office offered the estimate as William E. Simon, director of the office, authorized distributors to raise prices to cover increased operating costs, such as higher rents and electricity bills.

The authorized increase was up to a half-cent for wholesalers and a cent for retailers. The retailers will be allowed to pass along the half-cent, making their overall increase 1.5 cents.

Mr. Owens said his figure of 10 cents took into account higher prices that would result from a variety of factors, including Mr. Simon's decision. He also announced large increases in foreign crude oil costs.

Further Increases. Mr. Simon said that later another penny or so of price increases would be granted to fuel retailers "to compensate for reductions in the amount of gasoline, heating oil and diesel fuel they have available to sell" under the federal allocation or supply-sharing program. Mr. Owens said that announcement would come later this week.

Authority to regulate fuel prices was transferred to Mr. Simon last week from the Cost of Living Council.

The pricing-policy statements by Mr. Simon were seen here as confirmation that he will let fuel prices rise faster and perhaps more than would be the case if they had remained under the Cost of Living Council, at least until its scheduled demise on April 30, 1974. Critics in both agencies said privately they expected such a trend.

Nearly a year ago, Mr. Simon was pressing the council for higher prices as a step toward increased supplies, especially imports. The council, whose primary responsibility is price stabilization, resisted and a bureaucratic tussle ensued.

Mr. Simon's view is that higher prices serve a two-fold purpose—to encourage delivery of supplies and to discourage consumption and thereby diminish pressures for coupon rationing of gasoline. Mr. Simon and President Nixon would like to avoid rationing.

Death Toll Reaches 84 In Sinking Off Borneo

KUCHING, Sarawak, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The confirmed death toll in the sinking of an inter-island passenger ship off Sarawak on the west coast of Borneo rose today to 84, with 29 other persons still missing.

The 227-ton Pulau Kidjang, with more than 150 aboard, went down in rough seas about 65 miles southwest of Kuching, 48 hours after it was last seen.

Attempted Landing in Fog

38 Killed, 4 Survive Crash Of Italian Airliner at Turin

TURIN, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A twin-jet Italian airliner crashed and burned near a farm today as it approached this northern industrial city for a landing in heavy fog, police said.

Police said that 38 of 42 persons aboard the Itavia Airline Fokker-27 were killed. Three passengers and the co-pilot survived, they said.

All were listed in serious condition in hospitals. All the victims were Italian, police said.

The 65-seat plane was on a Bologna-Turin flight. Airport officials said the cause of the crash was not immediately determined, but that they would investigate the possibility of airframe failure and pilot error.

Police said the plane had cut visibility to about 200 meters at the time of the crash. Heavy fog covering much of northern and north-central Italy within the last week claimed at least seven lives in highway crashes near Bologna and closed Milan's airports for several days.

Circled Airport

Airport officials said the plane started its landing approach but at the last moment gunned its engines and circled the airport once before making its final approach, its wheels down for landing.

Just as it started down for the second time the control tower lost the plane on radar and all radio contact went dead, airport sources said.

The plane crashed at a fork in a road and skidded across an open field. It hit a farm building and burst into flames.

No one at the farm was injured.



Wreckage of Italian airliner that crashed near Turin yesterday.

Associated Press

Ethiopia Gets Famine Relief Despite Reports of Surpluses

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Although thousands of tons of emergency food relief are now pouring into Ethiopia to feed a million drought-stricken peasants, the government's own statistics and statements show that the country has more than enough food to feed itself and has even been exporting significant amounts of grain and other staple crops.

In addition, there are reports that landowners and private merchants are hoarding large amounts of grain here and in the most seriously affected provinces, waiting for prices to rise before they sell.

The United Nations recently estimated that Ethiopia would need as much as 150,000 tons of grain from the world community to meet the needs of the estimated 13 million persons affected by the three-year drought in northern Wollo and Tigray provinces. Thousands of peasants are said to have died from starvation there.

In a review of the country's

food situation, the quarterly bulletin of the National Bank of Ethiopia concluded in September that "it now appears that large stocks from the excellent 1973 harvest and adequate supplies in 1973 from the rest of the country are sufficient to satisfy current demands."

Furthermore, Ethiopia apparently continued throughout last year to export grain and other foodstuffs vitally needed in the two affected provinces. Figures for the first quarter of 1973 show that export of such items as peas, beans and lentils were up 82 percent over the previous year.

Even in October and November, long after the government was aware of a crisis, hundreds of tons of grain, beans and even some milk continued to be exported to the Arab world and Western Europe. The need for milk in the northern provinces is particularly critical.

In addition, there is a stock of 10,000 tons of privately owned grain here in the Ethiopian capital that the government could buy to feed those starving in the two provinces, according to diplomatic sources.

Reports reaching here from Wollo and Tigray say there is also a "considerable" store of grain among landowners in the two provinces although the exact amount is not known.

Sharp Criticism

The Ethiopian government has already come in for sharp criticism abroad and from students and intellectuals at home for its initial indifference toward the disaster early last year. At least 17 students were reportedly gunned down by soldiers in the Wollo Province capital of Dessalegn in May in a protest over the local government's refusal to do anything about the thousands of starving peasants.

Estimates of the number of deaths last year from starvation and famine disease vary widely, but the United Nations puts the figure at between 50,000 and 100,000.

The government said that it was deliberately misinforming the world about the seriousness of the drought and has ordered an inquiry into the disaster and the actions of the acting governor of Wollo Province.

The current assessment of Western diplomats here is that the worst is now over and the situation in hand.

The number of peasant and nomad refugees now living in the 17 relief camps set up in the two provinces has dropped to about 12,000 from a high of 60,000 last fall. And whereas 100 or more persons were once dying in these camps every day, the figure has now dropped to three or four, according to relief and diplomatic sources.

The Ethiopian government has told international relief agencies that the shortage in last year's harvest was 80,000 tons, but the U.S. Embassy believes the figure is probably closer to 50,000 tons.

The Ethiopian bank's assessment of the situation and the government's own export statistics are now being examined by U.S. relief officials and could lead to a re-evaluation of what Ethiopia will get from Washington.

The feeling among these officials is that it will be another six weeks before the size of next fall's harvest can be estimated. But some officials already feel that the problem is less one of a grain shortage than of getting hold of and distributing the food being hoarded by landowners or stored in areas far away from the remote corners of the affected provinces.

Fire Rages 15 Days In Argentina Pampas

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (AP).—A fire burning on the pampas about 300 miles south of the capital for 15 days has blackened more than 3,000 square miles of rich brushland and threatens 40,000 more, authorities said yesterday.

The fire was almost brought under control several days ago but winds rose and spread the flames to new areas. Authorities report that at least two persons have died as a result of the blaze and thousands of cattle and wild animals have perished. Firemen have kept the fire away from populated areas but several towns are endangered.

EEC Opponents Start Drive to 'Get Britain Out'

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A group of leading opponents of membership in the European Economic Community launched a "get Britain out" campaign today—the first anniversary of the nation's entry into the European Economic Community.

At a press conference to start the campaign, Lord Shillington, 83, a former Labor defense minister, called for a national referendum to decide if Britain should stay in the community.

He declared, "We wish to co-operate with every country in the world—France, Germany, Italy and all the rest, the United States, Japan, even the Arab countries. There is no reason why we should cease trading with them."

Another Labor party peer, Lord Wigg, said the government's promise that entry into the market would mean a great reinforcement in British industry and an inflow of capital for re-investment had not materialized.

U.S. Frigate Sails To Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Navy has dispatched a nuclear-powered frigate, the Bainbridge, to join an aircraft carrier task force in the Indian Ocean, the Pentagon said yesterday.

Officials said the Bainbridge would not immediately replace the carrier Oriskany, but they said it was likely that the frigate would remain behind after the Oriskany departs.

Until the October Middle East war, the United States maintained no naval force in the Indian Ocean. Now, besides the Oriskany and the Bainbridge, the United States has four destroyers and some sport ships, including others there.

The Bainbridge sailed from Singapore. It carries a crew of 164.

Jordan Paper Is Suspended

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 1 (AP).—A brief experiment in lifting censorship from the local press has ended with one daily newspaper suspended from publication indefinitely and a weekly magazine seized.

Al-Sabah, formerly a weekly but which recently became the capital's fourth daily newspaper, was suspended "in the public interest" by an order of the cabinet Saturday, it was learned today. Officials did not give specific reasons for the suspension.

The weekly Al-Liwa, due on the streets yesterday, was seized in the printing shop before distribution.

Censorship of the local press, foreign newspapers and dispatches leaving Jordan was lifted in early December and reimposed on all but outgoing dispatches Sunday.

French Paper Puts Travel Bill Of Kissinger in '73 at \$500,000

PARIS, Jan. 1 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's foreign travels in 1973 with a retinue of about 25 aides cost American taxpayers nearly half a million dollars in first-class plane tickets, a Paris newspaper said today.

France-Soir said that counting only Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic trips abroad, the secretary of state last year covered 210,000 kilometers and logged some 285 flight hours in his speed U.S. Air Force jetliner.

Calculating Mr. Kissinger's travels at going first-class commercial rates, the paper figured the global bill for the secretary of state alone at about \$200,000. But since Mr. Kissinger takes along on each trip about 25 persons the bill would actually come to \$500,000, the paper said.

France-Soir's estimate may be too high, however, in that all of Mr. Kissinger's aides would be unlikely to travel first class with the secretary on his foreign trips if he used commercial planes.

Yesterday Mr. Kissinger flew to California by commercial jet to join President Nixon.



ORTHODOX CEREMONY—Greek President Phaedon Gizikis making the sign of the cross before the Bible in a New Year's religious service yesterday at the Athens Cathedral.

Arab Controversy

Arafat Aide Urges Palestinian Role at Geneva

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat's right-hand man in the PLO guerrilla organization has come out in favor of Palestinian participation in the Middle East peace conference at Geneva, press reports said today.

Salah Khalaf, known by the guerrilla name of Abu Iyad, and No. 2 man in Al Fatah, spoke at a rally at Beirut Arab University last night. The rally marked the ninth anniversary of the founding of Al Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Mr. Iyad criticized those who object to the Palestinians attending the Geneva conference at a later stage if they are invited to do so.

"Isn't the peace conference a conference for all Arabs?" he asked. "We Palestinians should

not look at it from a parochial angle, but rather from a pan-Arab angle."

A behind-the-scenes debate on whether the guerrilla organizations should support the Geneva conference has been raging for weeks among guerrilla factions. Those who oppose participation argue that a negotiated settlement would fall short of the Palestinian aim of recovering the whole of Palestine, including that part of it which at present forms the State of Israel.

On Dec. 17 George Habash, acting secretary-general of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said his group rejected the Geneva conference as a "disgraceful meeting."

He urged the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella

guerrilla political grouping headed by Mr. Arafat, to reject all solutions based on UN Security Council Resolution No. 242, which called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in the June 1967 war.

Pressed by Russia

Mr. Arafat, who has been pressed by the Soviet government to support Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's attempt to negotiate a settlement with the Israelis, so far has avoided taking a definite stand on the issue.

In a message issued Sunday to mark the PLO anniversary, Mr. Arafat made no mention of the Geneva negotiations. But he warned that there are "plots" to deprive the Palestinians of their rights "so that they may be returned to the status of refugees, without identity, without guns, and going begging."

The main argument in favor of the guerrilla leaders' taking part in the Geneva conference at a later stage is that they could lay claim to the West Bank of the River Jordan, which Jordan annexed in 1948, and which has been occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 war.

Musaid's Proposal

In his speech to the Beirut University rally, Mr. Iyad reiterated the Palestinian rejection of a proposal by Jordan's King Hussein to hold a referendum among West Bank Palestinians if and when the occupied territory is returned to Jordan.

He described the proposal as "a plot prepared by King Hussein to isolate the Palestinians politically."

"And there is a plot being woven by the United States, a plot headed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger," Mr. Iyad said.

He said that before the Palestinian movement takes a formal position on the current attempt to negotiate a settlement, "we want to know where all those American-Israeli-Jordanian plots which Henry Kissinger is working on will lead to."

Meir Party Weakened in Vote But Appears to Keep Control

(Continued from Page 1)

where elections were held yesterday.

Touring polling places in the Arab sector early in the evening, Mayor Teddy Kollek found that in 11 hours of voting, about 10 percent of eligible voters had cast ballots. In 1969, when the last city election was held, 22 percent of Jerusalem's Arabs participated.

Until the October fighting, Israeli officials appeared to be justified in the hope that this year's turnout of Arab voters would surpass that of 1969. The war, however, has enhanced Arab nationalism, and the beginning of

Arab-Israeli peace negotiations has raised Arab hopes for a change in the total control of Jerusalem by Israel.

The widespread Arab boycott also reflected a campaign by a branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the Jordanian territories occupied by Israel, to intimidate Arabs from participating in the election.

Mr. Kollek said last night that two cars belonging to Arab managers of his re-election campaign had been stolen, overturned and burned in the previous 34 hours.

Large quantities of printed pamphlets signed by the National Front for the Defense of Palestine, affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization, have been circulated and posted in the previous three days, he said.

The leaflets listed the names of Arabs participating in the election campaign, accusing them of treason. They warned Arabs against voting.

Algerian Oil Price Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

pretend," he said. "We just want the American administration not to protect Israel's conquests."

Mr. Amr said that Arab land was not negotiable and that Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, rejected any acquisition of territory by force.

He said the Zionists in the United States were trying to blackmail the American people by attempting to influence the government's Middle East policy.

"The Zionist lobby in Congress in Washington is very strong and we have nothing to match it," he said.

"We earnestly believe that the Americans are fair-minded and that when they have access to the facts, their judgment will be in our favor," he said.

Bolivia Raises Price

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Bolivia last night raised its oil export price to \$18 a barrel, effective today, the Ministry for Energy and Hydrocarbons announced.

The previous price was \$9.80 a barrel.

The increase makes Bolivia's oil the costliest in Latin America, exceeding the \$14.08 a barrel set last week by Venezuela.

Israel Holds Seaman Seized With Pistol

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A magistrate today remanded in custody for 15 days a seaman with a Portuguese passport arrested at Lod International Airport after a loaded pistol was found taped to his body during a routine body search.

The seaman was named Portes Maria Olbo, 39, but police here he is really an American named Oliver Portes.

The man told police that the pistol was a present for his brother in Amsterdam.

Power-Sharing Executive Takes Over in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's new power-sharing executive took over the day-to-day running of this British province today amid the bomb incidents of gunfire and bomb blasts.

Violence began when 1974 was only five minutes old. A bomb exploded outside a Roman Catholic church dance hall in the town of Glenavy, near Belfast, where a New Year's Eve party was in progress. Five people were taken to a hospital.

The bomb, outside St. Clare's Hall, went off without warning and was believed to be the work of Protestant extremists, who fear the British government is handing the Irish Republic to the Irish Republican Army and will sell them out to the largely Catholic Irish Republic.

An hour later in Belfast, a passerby was killed when gunmen in a Catholic area opened fire at a passing British Army vehicle. The victim, John White, a 24-year-old Catholic, was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Later, a man walking with his wife through a mixed Catholic-Protestant area was slightly injured by gunfire from a passing car.

Shortly afterward, a car bomb wrecked a row of shops in the city center. Police received 30 minutes' warning and there were no casualties.

The Northern Ireland executive comprises both Catholics and Protestants. Brian Faulkner, the Protestant chief executive, said on taking office that for the first time the whole population of Northern Ireland would be able to identify closely with its government.

He said the formation of the

new executive would "pragmatically" period of peace and progress in the whole of Ireland.

Northern Ireland has been governed directly from London for the past 21 months—since the old parliament was disbanded by the British government amid charges from the minority Catholic population that they were being denied their fair share of power.

The British government has retained control of the police force and troops in the province and will continue the job of backing both Catholic and Protestant extremists who are not to wreck the executive and the 78-seat assembly that it heads.

Protestants see the assembly as its plans to build formal discussions with the Irish Republic in cooperation in economic matters as the first step to a united Ireland and an end to their traditional links with Britain.

On the Catholic side, the Provisional wing of the IRA is continuing its fight for a united Ireland and for the freedom of 800 suspected guerrillas who have been interned without trial.

Meanwhile, the search for West German businessman Thomas Niedermayer continued. He was abducted from his Belfast home four days ago and although the IRA is the prime suspect, police say they are following several lines of inquiry.

The police said today that several anonymous phone calls have been received saying that Mr. Niedermayer is alive and well. A police spokesman said: "It is not yet possible to know if these calls are genuine."

Tonight, gunmen demolished a pub on the Protestant side of Crumlin Road and kidnapped the bartender, the police said.

Feather, Charlton Cited

Whitelaw Leads Honors List Of Elizabeth for New Year

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Government troubleshooter William Whitelaw, former trade union leader Vic Feather and soccer star Bobby Charlton received high awards in Queen Elizabeth's New Year's honors list.

Mr. Whitelaw, who brought his post to Northern Ireland, was made a Companion of Honor—one of the most prestigious honors the queen can bestow.

Only last month he was transferred from his post as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, where he pieced together a delicate power-sharing coalition. Mr. Whitelaw is employment minister and a key figure in Britain's current economic crisis.

One of 3 Peers

One of three life peerages went to Mr. Feather, who retired last September as general secretary of the Trades Union Congress after a 34-year career in trade unionism.

A blunt-speaking Northern Englishman, Mr. Feather will have the right to sit in the House of Lords.

Bobby Charlton, from one of Britain's best-known soccer families, is honored for a second time and is made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Constantine G. Cunningham, the actress, a native of Seattle, Wash., who has lived in Britain for 40 years, was also named a CBE.

The two other peerages in the list of 729 names went to Sir Denis Greenhill, former head of the diplomatic service and now a director of the British Petroleum Co. and Sir Burke Trend, former secretary to the cabinet.

The great bulk of the awards went to people in ordinary walks of life such as policemen, librarians, nurses, teachers—and one man who was cited as an outstanding janitor.

Olympic equestrian Richard Meade, a friend of Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Today I'm a big mound of meat. The older sons chip in money to keep the family household going, the parents said.

Mr. Carnauba said proudly of their listing in the record book, "We've gotten postcards and letters from Puerto Rico and other places. We even got a letter from the U.S. saying, 'Inviting the whole family down. But I said: 'Can't make it. Got to have the money first.'"

Discipline was never a problem. "Mrs. Carnauba said at her home in Catanduba, one of several towns filled with the poor ringing Brazil. "That happens only when children are disobedient, and mine aren't. But my husband doesn't hesitate to beat them if it's necessary."

Of the surviving 26 children, "About 15 or 16 remain at home. I can't say for sure at this moment, although I've never had any trouble remembering names," the mother added.

The children at home range in age from 23-year-old Maria das Graças to 6-year-old Maria da Conceição.

The family's house includes a living room with some chairs and a broken-down couch. A well is filled with family pictures and aged newspaper clippings showing the largest reunion of Carnaubas to date: about 80 persons counting sons, daughters, grandchildren and in-laws.

Single Bedroom

There is a single bedroom where the Carnaubas cram themselves to sleep every evening and a kitchen which Mrs. Carnauba carved out by putting up a partition. Next to their wooden shack is another where the 53-year-old Mr. Carnauba works.

"Raymundo Carnauba: Carpenter, Manufacturer and Repair of Furniture in General," reads a hand-painted sign.

Outside, their home appears the stereotype of a poor man's home in the tropics—chicken feeding in the front yard, a clothesline and a banana tree.

Mr. Carnauba said, "We need a lot of protection from God, but what we mostly need is... and he rubbed his thumb and index finger in the universal sign for money."

Only four of the 32 children were born in hospitals, all since the family's move here from northeastern Brazil in 1958. Mr. Carnauba left his native Ceara State "because of hunger" to get a job helping build the new capital of Brazil, which was inaugurated in 1960.

Seven Girls

Out of 32 children, only seven were girls. Nine Carnaubas children are married, and one son at home just got engaged.

Mrs. Carnauba married at the age of 15 in 1935 and her eldest son, Firmino, just turned 37 and has six children—one for each of the years he's been married. The Carnaubas have 48 grandchildren.

"Some weeks we eat well but others we have to go without meat. Carnauba always buys three quarters of milk every day for the children and we eat mostly rice, beans, farofa and meat—when we can find it," Mrs. Carnauba said.

Mr. Carnauba's income? "It's even a shame to say," the husband says, laughing and rocking his 24-year-old body.

"Why, it doesn't even let me eat for a week, let alone this family. I used to weigh 130 pounds but

Britain has enough coal to get through the winter if savings on electric power can be kept at present rates of consumption, the government announced today, and a work week effective yesterday had helped save dwindling coal stocks.

According to the industry minister, Britain was using a million tons of coal a week during the miners' overtime ban, which began on Nov. 11. Various emergency measures, he said, have cut that by half.

Mr. Boardman estimated present coal supplies at power stations at 14.2 million tons. The danger level, he said, below which supplies must not fall, was seven million tons.

In effect, the figures mean Britain has seven million tons of coal ready for use. At present consumption rates of a half a million tons a week, it means there is 14 weeks' supply, or enough to last until late March. At the earlier consumption rate of a million tons a week, coal supplies would have hit the danger level in February.

Union leaders of the miners and train drivers will meet representatives of the Coal Board and the Railway Board tomorrow in an effort to get wage talks started again.

The cutback in Midwest oil deliveries has contributed to the energy crisis here, but the coal production and transportation difficulties have been blamed as the major causes.

Three grand juries are to determine, on the basis of the evidence, whether these former officials are implicated or whether they should be cleared.

Thus far, 22 individuals and nine corporations have faced criminal charges in the Watergate scandals. Of that total, seven men were indicted and later convicted or pleaded guilty in the original break-in. All seven have filed appeals.

They are: E. Howard Hunt Jr., G. Gordon Liddy, James W. McCord, Bernard L. Barker, Virgil R. Gonzalez, Eugenio R. Martinez and Frank L. Scuris.

Additional defendants are the following: Frederick C. LaRue, former executive assistant to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign manager, who pleaded guilty June 1 to conspiracy to obstruct justice. His sentence has been deferred.

Sentencing Deferred

John Stuart Magruder, former deputy campaign manager for Mr. Nixon, pleaded guilty Aug. 16 to conspiracy to obstruct justice and defend the United States. Sentencing was deferred.

Donald H. Segretti, paid political saboteur for the President's re-election campaign, pleaded guilty Oct. 1 to four misdemeanor counts of distributing illegal campaign literature and was sentenced Nov. 6 to six months in prison.

Egil Krogh Jr., former member of the White House special investigations unit called the "Plumbers," was indicted for perjury Oct. 11, pleaded guilty Nov. 30 to a lesser civil rights charge and is awaiting sentence.

John W. Dean 3d, Mr. Nixon's former counsel, pleaded guilty Oct. 19 to conspiracy to obstruct justice and to defraud the United States; sentencing deferred.

Dwight L. Chapin, the President's former appointments secretary, was indicted Nov. 29 on four counts of perjury and pleaded not guilty, awaiting trial set for Feb. 19.

John N. Mitchell, former attorney general and former campaign manager for Mr. Nixon, was indicted May 10 on three counts of attempting to obstruct justice and five counts of perjury in connection with an illegal \$200,000 campaign contribution. He pleaded not guilty and is awaiting trial next month.

Vesco Still Abroad

Maurice H. Stans, former secretary of commerce and political fund raiser for Mr. Nixon, was indicted in the same matter as Mr. Mitchell, on three counts of attempting to obstruct justice and six counts of perjury. He also pleaded not guilty and is awaiting trial next month.

Robert L. Vesco, a financier who is now in self-imposed exile from the United States to avoid prosecution, was indicted in the



Vic Feather

British Coal Will Last Winter At Present Usage, Aide Says

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Egil Krogh Jr., former member of the White House special

Senior House Republicans Opting Out of 1974 Races

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—A half-dozen senior House Republicans in the House of Representatives who would occupy key leadership and committee posts if the Republicans gained a congressional majority have announced retirement plans in recent weeks, rather than face the voters in 1974.

But Republican campaign officials said yesterday their actions do not indicate pessimism about the party's mid-term election prospects or necessarily indicate that a wave of retirements is in the offing.

In the past few weeks, announcements that this is their last year in the House have come from:

Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, 73, senior House Republican with 36 years of service, the party whip and second-ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Harold R. Collier of Illinois, 68, a 19-year veteran and second-ranking Republican on the prestigious Ways and Means Committee. The No. 5 Republican on that committee, 56-year-old Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain of Michigan, who entered Congress with Collier, had previously announced his retirement.

Rep. Dave Martin of Nebraska, 66, a 13-year veteran and ranking Republican on the Rules Committee, which controls traffic of most bills to the House floor.

Rep. William S. Mailhard of California, 56, a 21-year veteran who is ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and No. 2 man on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Rep. William E. Minshall of Ohio, 62, a 19-year veteran, who is second-ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee.

And Rep. Ancher Nelson of Minnesota, 69, a 15-year veteran, who is ranking Republican on the District of Columbia Committee and No. 3 man on the Commerce Committee.

It is unusual so early in an election year to have word of this many senior members of a particular party stepping down, but Paul Theris, spokesman for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said that "it would be a mistake to project a trend."

Mr. Theris said the total number of announced retirements on the Republican side of the aisle is lower than it was at a comparable time two years or four years ago, when many members of both parties decided to accept their newly increased retirement benefits. Some of the senior Republican retirees had clear warning that their 1974 races might be tough. Rep. Mailhard won with only 52.1 percent of the vote in 1972 and was weakened by redistricting. Mr. Minshall and Mr. Chamberlain had even closer races last time, and Rep. Arends was shifted into a new district where he faced possible primary opposition.

Whatever the specific reasons involved in each retirement decision, the early concentration of Republican retirements among holders of top committee posts portends a considerable change in the party's leadership picture in the next Congress.

The Republicans elected Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona as their new minority leader last month, to replace Vice-President Ford, and picked Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York to fill Mr. Rhodes' former post as chairman of the minority policy committee.

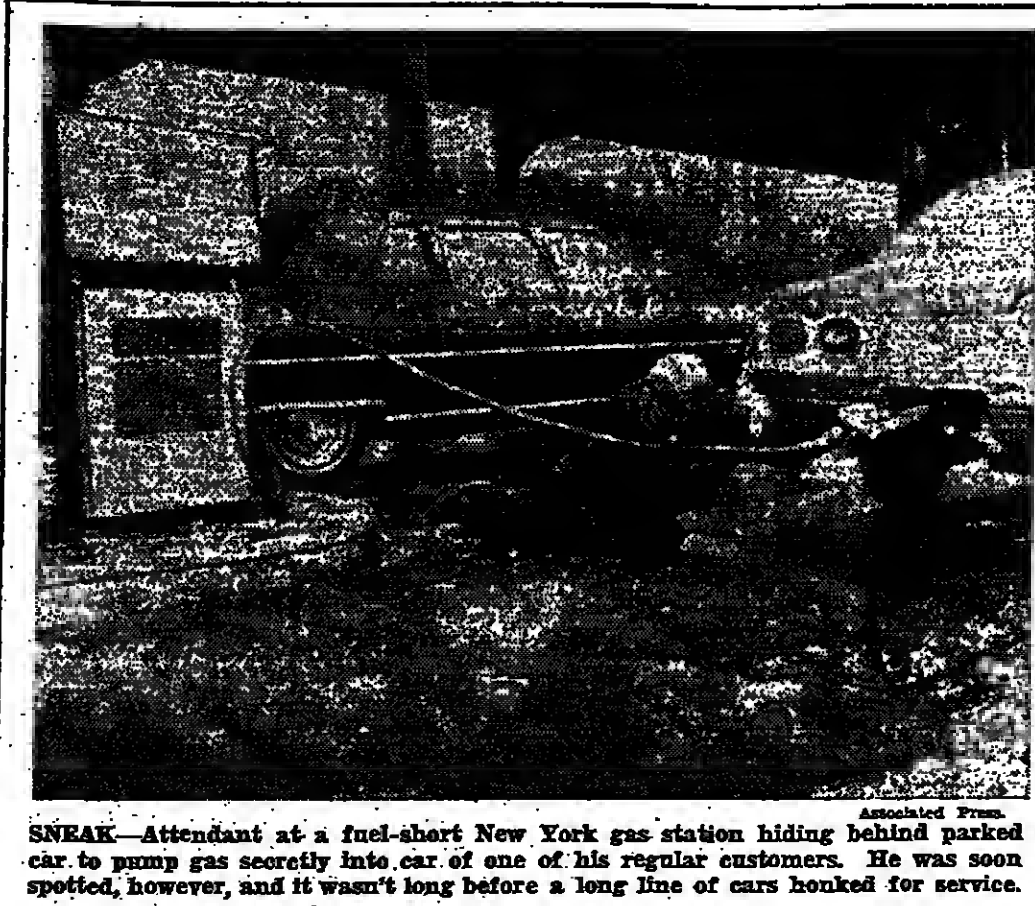
Next year, they will elect a successor to Mr. Arends in the No. 2 job as party whip. No such shakeup is yet in sight.

Wright Patman, 80, Announces for 24th Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wright Patman, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and the Joint Economic Committee, announced yesterday that he would run for a 24th term in Congress next November.

Rep. Patman, 80, said he decided to disclose his intentions, early "because people and newspapers have been inquiring."

Rep. Patman was first elected to Congress in 1928.



SNEAK—Attendant at a fuel-short New York gas station hiding behind parked car to pump gas secretly into car of one of his regular customers. He was soon spotted, however, and it wasn't long before a long line of cars honked for service.

Congressman Says 'Big Oil' Has 'Hammerlock' on Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—President Nixon cannot effectively deal with the energy crisis because oil interests gave his reelection campaign more than \$4.9 million, Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., said today.

"The big oil companies have Mr. Nixon in a double hammerlock," Rep. Aspin said. "After their massive contributions there is little he can do to control them."

Rep. Aspin said the contributions make it clear why "the administration attitude has been so consistently anti-consumer and pro-big oil."

His remarks accompanied the congressman's release of a 58-page study showing that 413 directors, senior officials and stockholders in 178 oil companies contributed to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

He said he would turn the study over to the Senate Watergate committee.

"After paying for nearly 10 percent of the President's campaign, it comes as no surprise that the oil companies are calling the shots," Mr. Aspin said.

Three firms noted: He noted that three oil companies—Gulf, Phillips and Ashland—have admitted illegally donating a total of \$300,000 in corporate funds to the campaign.

N.H. Newspaper, Nixon Ex-Counsel Settle Libel Suit

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 1 (AP).—The Manchester Union Leader yesterday printed a front-page retraction of charges it published in April against former presidential aide Murray M. Chotiner.

The retraction accompanied the announcement of an out-of-court settlement of Mr. Chotiner's \$3-million libel suit against the newspaper. No details of the settlement were announced.

In articles published April 27 and 28, the Union Leader said that Mr. Chotiner, former special counsel to President Nixon, was "an influence wielder on behalf of sinister forces and a political manipulator and schemer."

The articles further asserted that Mr. Chotiner had "organized three separate political espionage teams," including the one that was caught in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The newspaper's retraction stated that "all such accusations against Mr. Chotiner are false."

"Whoever the individual responsible for Watergate may be, we now, after the public inquiries and our own extensive investigation, are satisfied it is not Mr. Chotiner."

"We regret the false impression conveyed by our articles and extend our sincere apology to Mr. Chotiner."

Soon after, YWCAs across the country were deluged with letters opposing the organization's stand, with many writers threatening to withhold United Way contributions.

In a letter to The New York Times last August, Ashley Halsey Jr., editor of the American Rifleman, asserted "Wherever in this editorial did the NRA or its magazine advocate withholding contributions from the YWCA nor in fact has either ever done so."

One gun group that did speak out against the YWCA was the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. It sent letters to every YWCA asking them to withdraw from their position so that hunters, sportsmen and gun owners could "again contribute to the YWCA and the United Way."

Jean Whitset, director of public policy for the national YWCA, said, "Every single YWCA has been hit by this, including those in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico."

Despite the protests, the United Way has had the best year in its history, both in Michigan and in the country as a whole, according to William Aramony, the national executive director. The organization expects to raise more than \$1 billion this year.

Gas Profiteer Cites Nixon

CHICAGO, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Sam McBride, a policeman who also owns the first gasoline station ordered closed for emergency price violations, says he will not abide by court orders because President Nixon does not.

"He [the President] didn't give up the tapes," Mr. McBride said. "I'm not going to close my station."

U. S. District Judge William J. Bauer ordered Mr. McBride's South Side service station closed Sunday night after the Internal Revenue Service claimed that attendants were selling gasoline for the equivalent of more than \$2 a gallon.

Mr. McBride said he was giving away the gasoline free, but customers first had to buy a rabbit's foot and a legal will form, usually for \$10.

Scientists View Wood Alcohol As Supplement for Gasoline

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Methanol, or wood alcohol, the poisonous base of many drinks during Prohibition, is receiving serious scientific attention as a versatile energy source.

The attention is serious enough to elicit detailed rebuttals within the oil industry, which bases itself on hydrocarbon compounds, not alcohol.

A billion gallons of methanol are manufactured from natural gas each year for the U.S. chemical industry.

Proponents of the chemical, which has two-thirds the heat potential of gasoline, note that the liquid can be stored, moved and used in the existing equipment of a petroleum-fired economy, including electric power plants, home furnaces and automobiles.

They suggest that up to 15 percent methanol can be added to gasoline for automobiles, thus stretching scarce supplies and improving mileage and performance while reducing the cars' emission of pollutants.

Alaska's Gas

A more remote possibility, they note, would be the manufacture of methanol from natural gas in Alaska's North Slope and add it to the hot petroleum of the now-approved Alaska pipeline, thus reducing the temperature and potential environmental danger of the pipeline fluid.

The proponents do not suggest that methanol be diverted from its present uses in the resin, plastic and plywood fields, because one or two billion gallons would not stretch very far in an

Over a longer period, in this view, methanol manufacture could be a significant step toward easing the nation's energy economy more on renewable sources of energy. Methanol could be manufactured from city and farm wastes, garbage, sawdust and other scraps from logging, and the vast quantities of lignin discarded by paper mills.

One of the leading enthusiasts for "methanol economy" is Dr. T.B. Reed, of the Lincoln Laboratory in Lexington, Mass., which is an arm of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Reed and a colleague, Dr. R. M. Lerner, have been experimenting with methanol mixtures in gasoline for small cars for the last six months.

The two offer a review of methanol's potential in the current issue of Science, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Coal Gasification

David Garrett, of the Environmental Protection Agency, gave a paper on the methanol economy at the semiannual meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago last August.

He wrote of the possibility of building by 1980 six coal-gasification plants that would turn out methanol for electric power plants, and 20 more that would produce methanol to stretch gasoline supplies.

He noted that each of these plants would cost \$150 million to \$200 million, but that they would be no larger than the big oil refineries being built today. Two-thirds of the plants' output would be gas, he said.

Methanol also was the subject of a review by two researchers of Texas A&M University in the Dec. 17 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal.

Gasoline-Industry View

Commenting on enthusiastic discussions of the methanol economy, an oil-industry expert, who asked that his name not be used, said the shortage of capital for investment in the energy industry is even more critical than the energy shortages themselves.

"Methanol is lovely," he said, "but why not invest that money in producing gasoline from coal?"

He said oil-industry analyses show virtually identical costs for gasoline and the amount of methanol needed to deliver the same heat value.

The oil-industry expert said he does not think methanol would play much of a role in propelling motor vehicles.

He said that the trend toward smaller cars with more efficient engines will make substitute fuels like methanol uneconomical and unnecessary.

Some Meetings Urge His Ouster

Nixon Criticized by Fellow Quakers

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—President Nixon's Quaker heritage is proving an increasing source of embarrassment to him as some of his co-religionists around the country call formally for his impeachment or resignation.

There is no way of knowing precisely how many of the approximately 800 religious Society of Friends meetings, or churches, in the United States have taken or are considering such actions. Each meeting acts independently and is not required to report its actions to any national authority.

The Washington-based Friends Committee on National Legislation, however, knows of 30 Friends meetings that have formally acted to call for the impeachment or resignation of the President.

In Quaker practice, formal action taken by a group reflects the complete agreement of every person present, since Quakers act on an issue only when there is full consensus rather than relying on majority vote.

Some meetings, like the Plainfield, N.J., meeting, took their concern directly to the President.

"Although we feel there is little hope our letter will reach you personally, we feel compelled to send it to the hope that we may reach out to the spirit [of God] within you," they wrote in late November.

"We are profoundly disappointed by the massive evidence accruing at your dishonesty, deception, disregard for the law and betrayal of the Constitution," the letter continued.

"We ask you to look deeply within yourself for guidance about your continuance in office and your spiritual well-being."

Another Appeal

The Stamford, Greenwich, Conn., monthly meeting also communicated their concern to their fellow Quaker, appealing "to you directly, Richard Nixon, as one who has on various occasions referred to your Quaker background and hence may be expected to respect the traditional testimonies of the Society."

"It seems to us that serious discrepancies exist between these testimonies and the actions which you have either taken or for which you may be considered responsible."

Citing seven specifics, including obstruction of Watergate investigations, the letter of "a high federal post" to Judge W. Matt Byrne while he was presiding over the Ellsberg trial, the letter continued: "In view of the above we urge you to resign."

We feel tender toward you in the moral dilemma in which you have placed yourself and sympathize with you in your pain. However difficult your resignation may be to you personally, it would aid in dispelling the atmosphere of corruption in our national government."

Most of the actions by Friends meetings, whether addressed directly to the President or to members of Congress, expressed concern for President Nixon as a person.

"We support the spirit of the person of Richard Nixon," declared the Adelphi, Md., meeting, "but we support the spirit of constitutional law."

Calls to Congressmen

Like other meetings, Adelphi Quakers called on their representatives in Congress to "begin forthwith impeachment proceedings, noting well that the call for impeachment is simply to bring to light the truth from current confusion."

President Nixon's troubles with his fellow Quakers, particularly

the more traditionalist ones who adhere to the Friends peace testimony, began with his vigorous prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

At one point, a Philadelphia anti-war Quaker group publicly challenged the President either to live up to Quaker principles or stop calling himself one.

Other Quakers as individuals—such as the East Whittier, Calif., Friends church to invoke a long-dormant Friends practice and revoke his membership for what they felt was his failure to live up to Quaker principles.

The church repeatedly declined such actions. Most recently, on Dec. 14, the official board of the church voted a formal resolution

"to advise that he [Richard Nixon] is and has been many years' a member of the church and stating that his affiliation would 'continue'."

The revelations of Watergate and related actions have pushed numerous Friends over the brink. While individual Quakers complained about Mr. Nixon in the past, formal censure by entire meetings is something new.

Stanley Berkemeyer, clerk of the Langley Hill, Va., meeting, said the action taken by her meeting on Oct. 21 was triggered by what she termed the "weekend massacre" the night before—the Cox-Richardson-Ruckelshaus departure from government service.

"Our meeting is full of people who work in government," said Mrs. Berkemeyer. "We are aware of the compromises that must be made in politics..."

The resolution, which calls on Congress "to clean the house of government and restore the rule of law," cites "the collapse of the moral leadership in the executive branch" and repeated violations of "the constitutional principle that no man, not even the President, can be above the law."

"We leaned over backwards," Mrs. Berkemeyer explained, "to try not to be holier than thou."

U.S. Releases 3.2 Tons of Opium From Stockpiles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The government yesterday released nearly a year's supply of stockpiled opium, to make up for a poor crop in India.

President Nixon signed legislation authorizing the sale of \$900 million of the country's strategic commodities stockpile, including 3.2 tons of opium for medical uses.

Frederic Malek, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, told a press conference in Washington that the United States relied on India for production of opium to meet its medical needs.

The U.S. decision to release about \$10 million worth of the drug from its stockpile was made "since Indian production has been less than anticipated," Mr. Malek said.

Florida Burns 25 Tons of Pot

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP).—Twenty-five tons of Colombian marijuana worth about \$20 million has gone up in smoke.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement officials burned the marijuana over the weekend, fearing that revelers at a New Year's Eve dance might try to steal it from a storeroom on the fair grounds near the site of the party.

The weed was confiscated on Christmas Eve. Officials said it was the biggest marijuana seizure in U.S. history. They spent eight hours burning it in an incinerator at a paper mill in Perry, 60 miles southeast of Tallahassee.

Beame Is Sworn In As New York Mayor

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Abraham D. Beame, 67, was sworn in last night as the 104th mayor of New York City in a private ceremony in his apartment in Queens.

Mr. Beame took office at midnight, and was inaugurated officially at noon today in ceremonies at City Hall Plaza. Mr. Beame, a Democrat, was the controller under Mayor John V. Lindsay, who did not seek a third term.

2d India Paper Curtailed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A leading Indian newspaper, the Hindustan Times, has announced that it will cease publication Mondays because of a serious newspaper shortage. It is the second of India's major dailies to take this step. The Times of India stopped publication on Mondays earlier this month.

Taiwan Restates Its Separateness From Mainland

TAIWAN, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Reiterating the determination of the Chinese Nationalist government never to deal with the Chinese Communists, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday spoke of the continuing separation of Taiwan from the Chinese mainland.

"We will never negotiate with the Chinese Communists," he said in an interview. "To do so would be suicide, and we would not be so stupid as that."

His statement was a flat rejection of Peking's propaganda efforts to induce the Taiwan government to open a dialogue aimed at arranging a peaceful merger which would require Taiwan to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Communist regime.

The United States has affirmed that it considers Taiwan a part of China.

The premier foresaw difficult times ahead, but he voiced confidence in his regime's ability to cope with whatever problems arise.

Mr. Chiang said Taiwan would pursue an economic growth program that in five years would put it in the ranks of the world's developed countries.

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YWCA Embroiled in Dispute With Gun Enthusiasts in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—The Young Women's Christian Association has become embroiled in a dispute with representatives of the country's gun enthusiasts. The dispute began last March when a national YWCA convention adopted a tough stand on gun control as part of its public affairs policy.

The convention urged federal legislation to license all gun chasers, users and owners and to register all firearms, including ammunition. It called for a ban on all pistols not used for law enforcement, sport shooting and hunting or by the armed forces.

One gun group reacted immediately. The Sportsmen's Alliance of Michigan got in touch with United Way of America groups in that state and threatened a boycott of United Way fund drives by its supporters.

The United Way, made up of 2,200 local organizations, is one of the largest nonprofit fund-raising organizations and it contributes to the YWCA.

"We cannot endorse their [the YWCA's] position. Restrictive gun laws won't work any more than prohibition," said Knight D. McKelvey, a spokesman for the Sportsmen's Alliance, which represents 3,600 gun enthusiasts.

In June, the American Rifleman, the magazine of the National Rifle Association, published an editorial reporting on the YWCA's position on gun control and the Sportsmen's Alliance boycott of United Way fund drives.

"It is time that all such organizations realize that while they are unquestionably free to express themselves as they please, so are the targets of their political action," the editorial said.

Soon after, YWCAs across the country were deluged with letters opposing the organization's stand, with many writers threatening to withhold United Way contributions.

In a letter to The New York Times last August, Ashley Halsey Jr., editor of the American Rifleman, asserted "Wherever in this editorial did the NRA or its magazine advocate withholding contributions from the YWCA nor in fact has either ever done so."

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Jean Whitset, director of public policy for the national YWCA, said, "Every single YWCA has been hit by this, including those in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico."

Despite the protests, the United Way has had the best year in its history, both in Michigan and in the country as a whole, according to William Aramony, the national executive director. The organization expects to raise more than \$1 billion this year.

Skylab-3 Astronauts Work On Third Holiday in Space

HOUSTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts, the first men to span two different years in space, started the new year today with a 9,100-mile earth resources pass extending from Chile to the Mediterranean.

Mission Control awakened them with "Auld Lang Syne" and exchanged New Year's greetings. Then Gerald P. Carr, William R. Pogue and Edward G. Gibson began a full day of work.

The purpose of the survey was to get information to help farmers in drought-ravaged West Africa and fishermen along the African and South American coasts.

The astronauts also went on daylight saving time, getting a five-day jump on other Americans.

New Year's was the third holiday in space for them; they were aloft for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The specimens today were in the 47th day of the planned 84-day flight.

The astronauts plan to take a day off tomorrow, setting aside 20 minutes for a news conference that will be televised to Mission Control.

U.S. Delegate Is Named To UN Women's Panel

CHICAGO, Jan. 1 (AP).—Public affairs consultant Patricia Rutar has been named by President Nixon as the U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Mrs. Rutar, 43, is an author and former model. She has been involved in Republican party politics for nearly 20 years and served on the President's task force on women's rights in 1969.

The earth resources pass gathered data on geology and agricultural patterns in Chile and Argentina, the Falkland current off Argentina, three storm systems, over the Atlantic, water and geology formations in Mali and Tunisia and sand erosion in the Sahara.

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CLASS A CIGARETTES

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Oil and Wheat

The price of Arab oil has quadrupled over the past year and that, as all buyers can agree, is an outrage. It is also true that the price of American wheat has tripled over the past year and a half. Is that similarly an outrage? Perhaps the answer depends on whether one exports wheat or imports it. The Arab oil producers violated their written agreements when they began the boycott of the United States. But it could also be observed, of course, that the United States violated sales contracts and, perhaps, international agreements as well when it embargoed soybean exports last June.

The Arabs' export policy genuinely differs from ours in its purpose. It is a hostile and deliberate plan to force other countries, above all the United States, to change position on a long list of issues beginning with Israel's boundaries. In contrast, American agricultural export policy is chiefly the result of a series of accidents and miscalculations. But from the viewpoint of those countries unlucky enough to depend crucially on imports of both food and fuel—Japan, for example, or most of the poor countries—Arab and American export management comes out at about the same place. The prices of both oil and foodstuffs are staggeringly high, by the standards of recent years. So are the prices of all the fibers and most of the metals.

A gigantic boom in primary commodities has been running for about two years, and oil is only the most significant and dramatic among dozens of examples. It is not hostility to the West, or the malevolence of the Arab producers' cartel, that is lifting the price of oil. It is the sheer force of world demand, the same pressure that is also raising the prices of corn and copper and rubber. For many years the world has been reading the statistics that described the growing wealth and power of the European and Japanese economies. Now we see what those statistics mean, as these strong and vigorous nations bid against each other, and us, for primary materials.

Mideast governments have occasionally attempted to use the oil weapon in the past. But previously they have been defeated by the widespread availability of surplus oil in other countries. When the Iranian government under Mohammed Mossadegh tried to cut off its oil in 1953, the production in Saudi Arabia went up. When several Arab governments tried to operate a boycott at the time of the Six Day War in 1967, production went

up in a good many countries, including Libya. At that time the United States still had greater domestic production than it was using, and there was little fear of shortage here. The boycott this year is turning out differently because world demand has at last reached a point at which there is no excess capacity anywhere but in the Persian Gulf. The Gulf states have now made the highly interesting discovery that this demand is strong enough to allow them to cut production, raise prices and make more money than ever.

That constitutes hard trading, but it is hardly economic warfare. No country has a responsibility to sell its products for less than the market will bear. The oil producers could be charged with making too great a change too quickly, with wanton disregard for the massive dislocations that these price changes will inflict on their customers. But they can reply, with some justice, that the United States did not seem excessively concerned with the dire effects of the rise in wheat prices on some of its own overseas customers. To the contrary, the Nixon administration has been congratulating itself on its success in balancing the foreign trade accounts at last.

Americans, in short, need to be cautious about indulging in the luxury of moral outrage at the Arabs. The increases in prices are not the exclusive invention of the Saudis, after all. They are actively supported and encouraged by all the other producers, including Canada and Venezuela. The chief danger to the producers is that these high prices strengthen the possibility of a world recession next year which, in turn, would reduce oil consumption. If that happened, the price would presumably fall a bit. But oil royalties are paying for economic and military development in the countries with oil to sell. They have no choice, as a practical matter of internal politics, but to maximize that income.

The Arab oil states are now raising production to see how much they can sell at the phenomenal rates now going into effect. No one can guess where prices and production levels will finally come into balance. But current indications suggest that the outcome will have a great deal to do with the mathematics of the international oil market and, beneath the rhetoric, not much to do with Arab political aims.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Continuity in Spain?

Generalissimo Franco apparently surprised everyone with his choice of Interior Minister Carlos Arias Navarro to be premier of Spain in succession to the murdered Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco. The Caudillo had been expected to select a high-ranking military officer by way of insuring the constancy of the armed forces; instead, he chose a trusted friend with long service to the regime and the reputation of having been a tough chief of Spain's national security police for eight years.

Although more outgoing than the austere admiral, Mr. Arias resembles his slain predecessor in so many ways that he had been called a "mini-Carrero." That is doubtless exactly what General Franco—his plan for continuity and a peaceful transition having been destroyed along with Admiral Carrero—had in mind. But even the admiral would have had difficulty governing Spain indefinitely from the narrow political base represented by the government he had formed last June.

Thus, a key question about Mr. Arias is whether, at 65, he has the will and strength to broaden his base beyond the embittered old Falangists and military right-wingers,

The prospects are not bright in light of the upsurge of rightist militancy after the admiral's death.

On the day Mr. Arias was named, as though to symbolize the regime's determination to persevere with repression and punish its enemies harshly, a Madrid political court sentenced 10 men, including a Catholic priest, to terms ranging from 12 to 20 years. They had been charged with organizing trade unions, an activity that, as they said in a letter smuggled out of prison, "in civilized countries is not a crime but a constitutionally guaranteed right."

The trial and sentences furnish an apt commentary on those, in Spain and outside, who profess to discern a mellowing of the Franco regime. Assassination is a heinous crime, and France will be heavily censured by world opinion if it shelters Admiral Carrero's murderers. But in a society where men can be jailed 20 years for organizing workers, desperate actions by desperate men become inevitable—and the kind of peaceful transition envisioned by General Franco becomes impossible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Election

To Israel watchers on the Arab side it may seem that the policies discussed by all the parties are equally unacceptable. One calculated and important war aim must have been to intrude into Israel's elections. It has posed indirectly the critical question to Israel's voters about how they see their country's future in the Middle East.

—From the Guardian (London).

Spain's New Premier

The choice of Sr. Arias with his tough reputation and security bias suggests that Franco in a characteristic reaction is still determined to meet trouble head on rather than try a subtler approach. After 30 years of stern government it would have been surprising if he had acted differently. But the discrepancy between Spain's desire to be associated with the Western democratic

world and the way in which it runs its affairs at home is becoming increasingly marked.

—From the Financial Times (London).

U.K. Deals With Arab States

Britain's bilateral approach need not preclude the kind of energy action group that Dr. Kissinger was proposing. Such concerted action of some kind is naturally to be preferred if only to give greater strength to the larger oil-consuming countries in any bargaining. Another advantage of a multilateral arrangement is that the oil industry is already so far international in its organization that a bilateral deal would run into supply difficulties. Equally a deal by Britain alone would complicate still further relations between the oil consumers. Any negotiations therefore should stress the multilateral aim on both sides.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 2, 1899
NEW YORK—The New Year was ushered in with another snowstorm, not so severe as the last, which turned the city topsy-turvy and precipitated a severe epidemic of grip, but enough to make road sleighing and confound the New Year's promise of the Street Cleaning Commissioner. Mr. McCarthy, that New York in 1899 would be the cleanest city in the world.

Fifty Years Ago

January 2, 1924
WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Calvin Coolidge last night issued a New Year's message to the country, saying in part: "The nation has made a record of gratifying accomplishments, and we have every reason to believe that the advancement will continue in the coming months." He then retired early, expecting to start the year with a full day of appointments.



The Mournful Year Ahead

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The next twelve months cannot avoid being difficult for the industrialized West even though the United States, economically, may survive with less sweat than countries of the European Economic Community. The availability and price of petroleum is, of course, the major element contributing to gloom.

Airlines and automobile manufacturers seem fated to suffer from a shortage of fuel which, either through boarding by its producers or its excessive cost, is bound to become rarer. And the swollen expense of energy required is almost certainly bound to defer supersonic air transport, at least the Anglo-French Concorde.

Likewise, budgeting for military maneuvers and mobile equipment must reduce NATO's strength still further, among other things diminishing the chance of a greater European contribution to maintain American forces on this continent. The Common Market, at best still flabby, is bound to become weaker due to lack of cheap oil and a failure of its members to aid each other.

West Germany, which through Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik has been courting the Soviet bloc, now becomes even more dependent upon it because of the Russian petroleum and natural gas pipeline network extending into Eastern Europe. Likewise, Japan, hitherto reluctant to invest heavily in Soviet oil and gas deposits, because of Moscow's toughness on territorial questions, is likely to be pushed into a more acquiescent frame of mind.

Kremlin to Gain

Time, quite apart from chukkas in Arab palaces every time agonized Western powers follow new statements on petroleum, it is also clear the Kremlin can hope to gain much from the situation. Of course Russia is to some degree sensitive to oil supplies and will ultimately become more so. But during 1974 its gains will far outweigh minor inconveniences.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, headquartered in Paris, has come out with a study of the ensuing year's outlook which was scarcely optimistic even when prepared just before the recent doubling of petroleum prices. Now, while reading it, one almost feels the shadow of recession over one's shoulder.

It says: "The overall appraisal was that 1974 would in any case have been a year of slower growth and continuing rapid inflation." On this base, one can easily extrapolate further reduction in economic growth for the West, probable decline in output, and an almost inevitable fall in employment.

All this comes as a special shock to most advanced industrial countries which, despite their troubles with inflation, had been passing through the strongest upswing since the Korean War. Now there will be inescapable balance-of-payments problems which cannot but emphasize economic output, defense, budgetary and employment difficulties. The eventual consequences could have serious political and diplomatic reflections.

One Paragraph

To understand just how badly the fuel crisis following the October Arab-Israeli war will hit the West, despite the

men's favored by its statement, one has but to read this paragraph of the OECD study:

"In the six months to October (1973) the average annual rate of increase in the consumer price level in OECD countries was around 10 percent, which is approximately three times the rate which prevailed in the 1960s. For the first time in the recent history of the major industrialized countries, a significant number are experiencing inflation rates in double figures, and the possibility of social and economic tensions emerging from real or imagined changes in the distribution of real income cannot be ignored."

That, I repeat, was before the crisis started. The outlook was already worrying and a momentum for steady inflation had already been attained. What happens now? The United States is better off than its allies because

only about 6 percent of its total oil requirements comprise Arab oil imports and this figure can be shrunk. But Japan? And West Germany, even if it can fall back on coal? And France, about half of whose imports are energy? And Britain, already on the brink of disaster?

The famous oil companies—once considered wealthy political forces—are floundering. Today they are but servants of the producer countries—any of which can kick them with impunity in the rump.

During the next decade there will be massive adjustments by industrial nations, seeking to use the energy available in a more rational way and also seeking to develop different sources to power their societies. But that is a 10-year quest, and we work very hard. The coming year cannot escape being mournful.

Leaders For 1974

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Everybody can see that 1973 was handwriting on the wall for the kind of political leaders who held supreme power in the United States during the past decade. Old pros, smooth in the ways of saying one thing and doing another, had a disastrous year.

It figures, accordingly, that 1974 would get under way with several strikingly different kinds of leaders warming up. This is a rundown of the various new models.

The Clean Turkey—These are political figures beyond reproach on moral grounds. They are honorable, decent people of unstained character. Their family and professional backgrounds are wholesome. Unfortunately, they are limited either by native ability or experience.

Vice-President Gerald Ford, a man less lucky in talent than opportunity, is the leading example of The Clean Turkey. On the Democratic side, Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, a figure limited in his chances to show ability, is another case in point.

Populists

The Right-Wing Populist—These are leaders with the common touch. They have an animal appeal to the electorate, especially the part that is least educated. Unlike the original Populists, the rightwinger of the species does not base his appeal on concern for those most in trouble. On the contrary, they appeal to the majority by putting down liberals concerned for the small minority of Americans who are truly in dire straits these days.

Ronald Reagan, the governor of California, is the leading right-wing Populist on the Republican side and a very formidable candidate for the presidency. George Wallace fills the bill on the Democratic side.

The Executive Manager—These are figures who answer, in the political sphere, to the national penchant for the clean-cut, square-jawed, decisive businessman. They are problem-solvers and pragmatists. They are now more numerous and more prominent in the presidential races than at any time since the days of Herbert Hoover.

Charles Percy, the Republican senator from Illinois who used to

be chairman of the manufacturing firm of Bell & Howell, is the supreme example. Underneath the flamboyance, John Connally, the can-do former governor of Texas and secretary of the Treasury, is also primarily a man of high executive ability. Equally in this category are Dan Walker, the Democratic governor of Illinois and former Montgomery Ward executive, and Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic senator from Texas.

Latter Liberals

Post-Johnson Liberals—These are leaders who take seriously the social goals enunciated by John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson but eclipsed by the deepening of the Vietnam war. They believe in rebuilding urban America, in nascent programs for health care and in a special helping hand to those disadvantaged by race or place of birth. They think federal programs are required to achieve these goals, and they are prepared to pay for the programs by serious taxation on the rich and outbursts in military spending.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, of the Massachusetts Democratic clan, is probably the best-known figure in this class. Fritz Mondale, the Democratic senator from Minnesota, also qualifies. So does Gov. John Gulligan of Ohio.

Whether any of these new-model leaders can establish a commanding position in the coming year is doubtful. Almost accidental circumstances confer the color of a claim to the succession on two men—Gerald Ford by virtue of his being Vice-President and Edward Kennedy by virtue of being the brother of a martyred president.

Their intentions are obscure and the chances of everybody else highly uncertain. So much so that there is room left for two figures out of the 1960s with a demonstrated incompetence in national politics. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, on the Democratic side, and former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, on the Republican side, are both serious presidential candidates.

Perhaps the one clear thing is that all aspirants will have to be taking up a position this year around an event of titanic triftness. That is the coming impeachment proceeding against President Nixon.

Common Denominator, Both High and Low

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON—Politics is not only a matter of government. It is the conversation of a society: about its government, and ultimately about itself. In this conversation, the people come to know each other, and arrive at the shared understanding of their common life that in the end matters much more than their agreements or disagreements on any particular issue.

During the last year, the level of the public conversation of the United States has been strikingly high; and I am convinced, after traveling extensively in the United States in the last two months, that the American people have arrived at a shared understanding of a common experience, whatever the differences of judgment that legitimately will remain; and that the sharing is at the deepest level of their awareness.

It is impossible to be out in the United States without sensing that the American people are drawing together in order to discover a common definition of what is ultimately valuable to them, what they cannot accept without ceasing to recognize one another. This speaks well of their political health, and hopefully of their future; and their effort at a shared understanding needs to be recognized.

Those who have a special responsibility for carrying on the public conversation of the country need to gaze reflectively on the American people and learn from their remarkable steadiness under an almost ceaseless succession of provocations. The contempt for the people which has been demonstrated in the repeated disclosures of presidential misconduct is only one reflection of a much wider and more general contempt for the people which has been a part of the intellectual climate and political imagination of the United States for the last quarter of a century. The attitude has been that there is no health or hope in them.

Three Myths

It is time, and there is room, for a return to a Jeffersonian trust in the common people. There are, in particular, three myths about the people that have entered the political mind of America and need to be eradicated.

The first is the fiction of "the masses." The ordinary people, we have been told, are only an amorphous mass of depersonalized units with no personal individuality and no public character. This fiction was imported into the United States by a number of brilliant refugees from the Weimar Republic, including Hannah Arendt and Erich Fromm. Emil Lederer and Herbert Marcuse, and it was naturalized by them, so to speak, with other misty ideas, such as our "alienation" from our "mass society," as well as from whatever else.

One can well understand why the failure of their beloved Weimar to attract and to hold any substantial element of popular support, and the readiness of the German people to give their support instead to Hitler, should have made them despair of "the masses" in their own Central European countries at a particular moment of history. But that does not justify their elaboration of a general theory of "the masses," and to claim for these theories a universal application to all of our Western democracies. It also did not justify our readiness to listen to them.

In the United States, the ordinary people have withstood a series of convulsions in the almost fifty years since the Depression, giving no sign that they are careless of their traditions or their institutions, that they are content to imagine themselves as a herd, or can for long be herded. Again and again, on great issues and in response to great events, the American people have separated themselves into the distinctive public which Hannah Arendt said could not exist in "mass society."

The People

A related theme was developed in the nineteen-fifties to explain the phenomenon of Joe McCarthy. All the particular explanations that could have been offered and that ought to have sufficed, explanations of the single personality or of the temporary situation, were discarded. A far-reaching analysis made the extraordinary decision to shift the blame—again—onto the American people. The whole of the populist tradition in American history, for example, was reinterpreted in order to emphasize whatever in it could be represented as irrational and illiberal, prejudiced and anti-democratic, demagogic and authoritarian.

Once more, deep into the poli-

tical imagination of America went the idea that the people could not be trusted. The main concern of American political science ceased to be the opportunities and the promise of self-government, but the need for the people to be governed by "elites" that would stand in opposition to the "authoritarian possibilities" of "the masses." The idea of "We, the People" evaporated.

Alongside these two themes, there developed a third: the shabby little definition of politics as "Who gets what, when and how." This is indeed one of the concerns of politics; but it is neither the only nor the main concern. If one looks only at the conversation of politics, the continuing conversation of the whole society, the allocation of rewards and benefactions, even the allocation of power, forms only a fraction of it. What is intangible—aspirations and longings that are not material, hopes and fears of what does not have a price in the market—is at least as prominent.

Instances

But is it really surprising if politics are imagined in these ways, that a politician then decides to follow their prescriptions? That he regards the people only as "the masses" to be manipulated by the devices of mass society? That he treats them as irrational and prejudiced, to be guided by the stimulation of their fears into the abuse of their traditions and the betrayal of their ideals? That he seeks to govern them by a political method that is reduced to the lowest common denominator of a mean little calculation of who gets what?

As the testimony before the Kerner committee amply demonstrated, these were the almost unspoken, certainly unchallenged, assumptions of the White House under Richard Nixon and his senior aides. The despising of the democratic process that is available to him, was instinctive. They simply had no sense of the "characterism of the people" as the purpose of government.

Opportunity

What the past year has given to the United States is the opportunity, as well as the need, to reimagine the character of "We, the People." One has watched that during this year, slowly arrive at the same place. One does not expect a mature people to arrive all at the same time, like a mob; and the American people have come, each in his and her own time, from different places and for different motives, and with different judgments, to find a common understanding and speak it with what may be recognized as a popular voice.

The polls may indicate but one cannot deny that during the past year the American people chose to march; yet they have not been on the streets. They have come, not in jackboots or in hobnails, but in Kimmy's shoes, from the Mount and the walls of the corporate centers, from their Cinderella offices, to say that they have not been misled. They have come, not as a mob or the masses, but individually as a public.

As I have watched them across the country, from East to West, forming and altering their opinions for themselves, no more hurried away by the press than by the President, I am convinced that each American does eventually think of himself as "We, the People." I begin to see them as each man and woman with a visiting card, and each card with the same legend, "We, the People," inscribed at the beginning, according to the terms of their own, and that when they present their cards with that legend they have the right of admission.

They are not in a hurry; they seem to know what they are about. Most public they have been, in their representations; most thoughtful; most polite; most confident, and most trustworthy.

It is as if they had come to reclaim the public estate of America, to reclaim their own way about it, to use its institutions, to mend its fences, to fill its gaps, and the quality of their character and of their country at this moment ought not to be understood or underestimated. In return, the politicians and the commentators and the thinkers should seek to reinvent the state with a public philosophy, at the center of which is a fundamental trust in the capacity of ordinary people to judge well and wisely in the long run between what is of lasting value and what is only meretricious.

Henry Fairlie, a British journalist, is the author of "The Kennedy Promise." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

News Analysis

Spaniards Look for Change In Climate of Uneasy Peace

By Henry Guinger

MADRID, Jan. 1 (NYT)—A Communist member of the opposition, who has spent time in jail, confided to some newsmen three nights ago that he was packing his bag and leaving the country.

This was one man's reaction to the appointment of Carlos Arias Navarro, the 65-year-old minister of the interior and a former police official, as premier following the assassination 12 days ago of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco. Mr. Arias will be sworn in tomorrow.

Between the Communist and the premier is an enormous gap that three decades of peace has failed to bridge. Mr. Arias is a product of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's victory in a bloody civil war, and that victory has yet to be fully digested despite all the talk here of "convivencia"—the co-existence of Spaniard with Spaniard.

It has been peace here, it has been an uneasy one, the peace of a dictatorship accepted passively by most Spaniards, who do not want to see again the horrors of the fighting that raged between 1936 and 1939. When Adm. Carrero Blanco was killed, the immediate reaction of many ordinary people was one of fright as the specter of civil war violence rose before their eyes.

"By the Grace of God" But in the more than 34 years since the end of the civil war, a new generation has arisen for whom the conflict is part of the history books and the 81-year-old Gen. Franco, "Caudillo of Spain by the Grace of God," is increasingly remote figure in the twilight of his life and leadership.

The country itself is markedly different from the one that plunged into fratricidal war almost 40 years ago. It is better educated, better fed, more highly industrialized and urbanized, more dynamic in its economic and social evolution, and more determined to live in the European mainstream.

One can hardly go anywhere in Spain these days without encountering many Spaniards who either have never accepted the

Search for Peace Outranks Energy Crisis, Pope Says

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP)—Pope Paul wished a happy New Year to thousands of Romans and tourists and told them the energy crisis with its driving bans and price increases was nothing compared with the problem of establishing peace in the world.

The Pope made the remark during a New Year's mass in a suburban parish church, St. Anthony's, in the densely populated quarter of Tuscolana.

The Pontiff said the mass to mark the day of peace, Jan. 1, he instituted several years ago. "We all know how highly important the theme of peace is because it affects the lives of millions of entire populations," the Pope said. "Such things like price increases and driving bans, the Pope said, were 'nothing as compared with world peace problems.'"

Japanese Minister Leaving for Peking

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, leaves here tomorrow for Peking via Hong Kong to have talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Pong-tai.

He will propose to the Chinese leaders that bilateral consultations at the foreign minister level be held twice a year, a leading financial journal said today. The Japanese Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Mr. Ohira also would call for an exchange of visits by foreign ministers of the two countries every year.

Soyuz-13 Crew Honored

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Soyuz-13 crew members, Yuriy Izrael and Dr. Valentin Lebedev, have been made Heroes of the Soviet Union by an official Kremlin decree.

But Warns of China at Politburo Session

Shelovin Supports Brezhnev on Détente

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (AP)—Politburo member Alexander Shelovin has emerged as a firm supporter of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's foreign policy, halting peaceful co-existence with the West but warning of China's anti-Soviet policy.

Mr. Shelovin's stance contrasted with recent public statements by Politburo members Mikhail Suslov and Nikolai Podgorniy, who have expressed reservations about the course of détente. Another member of the 16-man Politburo, Kirill Maslennikov, backed Mr. Brezhnev's line in a speech early in December.

Speaking in the Turkmenbashi capital of Ashkhabad, Mr. Shelovin declared there had been a substantial shift from hostile confrontation between capitalist and socialist states to cooperation on the basis of peaceful co-existence, mutual advantage and equal security.

In his speech, reported in the newspaper Turkmenstaya Iskra, Mr. Shelovin gave his views in the Politburo debate that has come into the open over Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy.

Mr. Shelovin's address indicated he might have healed his old quarrel with Mr. Brezhnev, which cost Mr. Shelovin his key post in the party secretariat and led to his nomination as the head of the merchant trade union organizations.

In his speech, Mr. Shelovin cautioned, as Mr. Brezhnev has done, that détente does not mean an end to Communist-capitalist "opposition."

"The struggle between them, above all in the political and ideological fields, will be continued," he said.

The Soviet Union's main foreign policy worry, Mr. Shelovin indicated, was China, whose "anti-people, anti-Soviet, great-power activities inflict serious damage on the contemporary revolutionary forces for peace."

Alexander Shelovin



Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn

'Gulag Archipelago' Solzhenitsyn Transformation From Loyal Red to Critic

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's autobiography is the story of a dedicated young patriot and Communist who emerged from "The Gulag Archipelago"—the Soviet labor-camp network—a profound critic and opponent of what he had come to regard as the terror-based Soviet system.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn incorporated in his prison camp study, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," published in Paris on Friday, substantial autobiographical excerpts, which reveal for the first time the nature of the forces that merged in his personality to produce this formidable domestic antagonist of the Kremlin.

The author, son of liberal or radical parents, was born in Kislovodsk in the north Caucasus, Dec. 11, 1918. His father, a decorated officer in the czar's army, had died a few months earlier.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn grew up in considerable hardship. His mother had difficulty in finding employment because of her bourgeois origins. Nonetheless, the boy proved himself a brilliant student and won exceptional rewards for his high mathematical skills. As he described himself, he was a patriotic Soviet youngster, filled with Young Communist zeal.

Drafted After Marriage He believed implicitly in the idealism of Lenin, the architect of the Bolshevik Revolution. But from the time he was 11 or 12 years old, and began to read of the first published trials in 1929 and 1930 of "wrecking" engineers, of the so-called "Promparty" and of the Mensheviks, he developed a skepticism of Stalin.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's skepticism apparently grew during the 1930s, but he continued to win high awards as a student and was a loyal and devoted member of the Komsomol, or Young Communist organization. He entered Moscow University and won a degree in mathematics and physics and simultaneously won a degree in writing in a correspondence course offered by a Moscow literature institute.

He was married a year before the Nazi attack on Russia in June, 1941, and was drafted into the armed forces, serving for a while as a common soldier in a horse-drawn transport unit. After six months or so he was sent to an officers' training school and from there to the front as the commander of an artillery battery.

Hostile to Stalin By this time his youthful suspicion and antagonism to Stalin's leadership had intensified as a result of the terrible defeats inflicted on the Soviet Union in the first months of the war. He observed at first hand the imparedness, disorder and chaotic

Secret Laboratory

This agonizing process went forward as he himself experienced the most painful kinds of tortures, particularly before and after his assignment for several years to a "strashinka," a secret prison scientific laboratory in which he worked for a time because of his talent in mathematics and physics.

It was as a product of this ordeal that he set himself the task of attempting to bring to the Russian people the truth about the "strashinka," a secret prison scientific laboratory in which he worked for a time because of his talent in mathematics and physics.

His book "The Gulag Archipelago" he came to consider his most important work, his "main work," far more important than his earlier treatise of the Soviet world such as "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "The Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle."

According to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, he had been reluctant to publish "Gulag Archipelago" for fear of reprisals by the secret police against individuals identified in the work. He decided to authorize publication at this time, he said, because the secret police had already seized a copy of it, which Mr. Solzhenitsyn had placed with a friend for safe-keeping.

The book was published in the original Russian in Paris on Friday by the YMCA-Press, which receives an annual subsidy from the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States.

Harper & Row will publish in the United States in April an English-language translation by Thomas P. Whitney, translator of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novel "The First Circle."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn made plain in other writings and in statements that he did not expect any early change in the Soviet system.

Advise Shift in Values

Leaders Caution Japanese Of Economic Slide in 1974

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (WP)—Amid their most important and traditional celebration, the Japanese people were told by their leaders today that they may be entering a new era as well as a new year.

For just about the first time since World War II, the New Year prospects are for retrenchment rather than economic growth, for increasing difficulty rather than burgeoning wealth. The annual greetings of Japanese leaders suggested that the nation should return to traditional values and satisfactions to deal with severe problems which lie ahead.

In newspaper advertisements, purchased as the leader of the ruling party, Premier Kakuei Tanaka said that "the petroleum crisis threatens to extend well into 1974" and called for united efforts to overcome hardships and create a new future. "It is up to each one of us as individuals and as a nation to re-evaluate our rather wasteful habits and our happy-go-lucky life-styles of the past few years," Mr. Tanaka declared.

Speaker Sugisaburo Ise of the national House of Representatives said in his New Year's message that the age of affluence is over because of extraordinary price increases and the oil crisis. People should take this opportunity to correct the national error of seeking happiness through materialism, he declared, and "make a new start as a nation of morals which would be respected by the world."

"Distinct Line" In its New Year's editorial, the newspaper Mainichi said that, for Japan, the oil crisis and prospective shortage of other raw materials is "almost as grave as being defeated in war." The paper said: "The Japanese must draw a distinct line between what they really need and what is desirable for them. . . . We must secure materials and goods really necessary for Japan and the Japanese people, but, we should cut our desires."

On its front page, the newspaper reported that in its most recent nationwide public opinion poll, 88 percent of the respondents expressed the belief that "things are being wasted in daily life." About 70 percent said that the Japanese people have lost the "virtue of valuing things."

Even more than in the West, New Year's Day in Japan is a time for stockpiling and resolutions, often of a spiritual nature. It is anybody's guess how much of this resolve will outlive the glow of the annual celebration.

The national police have estimated that 55 million people—half the population—will visit the temples and shrines during the first three days of the year, when most business, industry and governmental activity is halted.

Imports Are Vital

There is little doubt that Japan is in a position to supply different from that of the recent past. With hardly any natural resources of its own, Japan has relied on imported raw materials to make its seemingly miraculous economy thrive. The Arab oil embargo and price hikes and the threat of shortages and price increases in other commodities have brought a sense of crisis to Japan and predictions that changes in its economic pattern are essential.

To deal with the immediate crisis, the government has declared

John D. Biggers Dies; Ex-Head Of Libby-Owens

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 1 (AP)—Industrialist John David Biggers, 85, died at his Perryburg, Ohio, home yesterday.

Mr. Biggers was president and chief executive officer of the Libby-Owens Ford Co. from its formation in 1930 until 1953. From then until he retired in 1960, he was chairman of the board. But he continued after retirement as an active director and chairman of the board's finance committee until 1964.

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, Mr. Biggers was administrator of the U.S. Census of the Unemployed, director of production for the U.S. Office of Production Management and minister to Britain in charge of coordinating war production.

He later served 10 years as a director of the University of Toledo, and from 1953-57 was president of the Toledo Museum of Art.

William L. Day

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 1 (AP)—William L. Day, 65, a Philadelphia banker and educator, died yesterday.

Mr. Day was chairman of the Board of Trustees at the University of Pennsylvania for five years and had been a trustee since 1955. He retired in 1971 as chairman of the board of the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. and of its parent firm, the First Pennsylvania Corp., after serving in that position since 1955.

Vietna Garr

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 1 (AP)—Vietna Garr, 77, retired cook and maid at the home of the late former President Harry S. Truman, died yesterday at a hospital.

ed a state of national emergency and called on industry and the citizenry to conserve fuel. Despite the Arab action on Christmas Eve, promising Japan favorable treatment as a "friendly" nation, the flow of oil in coming months is expected to be well below previously planned levels. Mandatory energy consumption cutbacks—temporarily postponed after the Arab announcement—are expected to be announced about Jan. 10.

The 24 Unseen Bureaucrats Who Decide Japan's Course

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Promptly at noon every Monday and Thursday, 24 men—the core of the single most powerful group in Japan gather around a large dining table on the ground floor of the premier's offices.

The 24 men—deputy ministers in the Japanese government—eat a quick meal and then get down to deliberating and deciding matters that go far to determine national policy.

Their recommendations will be ratified the next day by Premier Kakuei Tanaka's cabinet. That is the only way, for example, that the deputy ministers will have decided what will be on the agenda and will be presented in such a way that the cabinet has no choice.

The deputy ministers, neither elected nor politically appointed, are the senior civil servants in Japan's strong and prestigious bureaucracy. In protocol, they rank with politically appointed under secretaries in Washington; in authority, they are more like the permanent under secretaries in the British government.

Scene Shifters But the deputy ministers here are seldom in the public eye. They know the cabinet members where those men dressed in black aren't supposed to be seen by the audience when they set the stage," said one. "They are called kuroko-san in Japanese—and we are the kuroko-san of the Japanese government."

Throughout Japanese history those who have appeared to hold power have often had little and those who have held power were usually unseen. In the 13th century, there was an abdicated emperor, a titular emperor and a general who apparently ruled, but it was a regent who really held the reins.

Today if the deputy ministers' presence is veiled, their actions are felt. By custom and by law they are the leaders of a bureaucracy that is probably the most potent element in the establishment that governs Japan. In other words, the politicians are the governing Liberal Democratic party, the senior executives of big business, the vociferous press and the conservative scholars.

The bureaucracy is powerful because it is a stable body of well educated, competitively selected, dedicated officials. They once considered themselves "the servants of the emperor," a label that died after World War II, but the Confucian, elitist spirit persists and is a large part of what motivates them.

The bureaucracy initiates most of the laws rather than having them originate in parliament. When the bureaucracy wants legislation, parliament approves—or the legislators find that funds for projects in their home districts are suddenly tied up in Tokyo.

Imposing 'Guidance' The bureaucracy also has the right and the duty to impose administrative guidance on industry and labor on many other areas of society. Such guidance usually has the force of law or court order.

Officials exert influence on elected politicians through the deputy ministers. They are the connecting links through which information and recommendations are passed upward from the inner reaches of the bureaucracy—often in such a way that they can only be approved as decisions.

The deputy minister often has the upper hand because he is in office for three or four years while politically appointed ministers move in and out every year or so. The politicians rarely have time to grasp what is really going on and must rely on the deputy ministers.

As a group, the deputy ministers screen everything that goes to the cabinet. What they decide, the cabinet approves—and what they do not decide, the cabinet never sees.

The deputy chief cabinet secretary, Hiromori Kawashima, chairman of the deputy-ministerial panel, said that the meetings are supposed to "coordinate and adjust the diverse views of the various ministries so that a unified view can be presented to the cabinet."

To adjust views—a favorite Japanese exercise—means to reach a compromise by consensus. That becomes "a unified view," which means the cabinet is nearly powerless to overturn it. The cabinet cannot exploit differences among the deputy ministers, since they meet without anyone present and no minutes are recorded or votes taken.

Three at the Top Within the group, three are first among equals—the deputy minister of finance, Hidenori Akawa; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Shinsuke Hogen,



Kakuei Tanaka

49 Troops Die In S. Vietnam Over 24 Hours

65 Truce Violations By Reds, Saigon Says

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—South Vietnamese government and Communist forces dragged their bitter war into 1974 with a toll of 49 soldiers killed and 18 wounded in 24 hours, the Saigon high command said today.

The command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that from noon yesterday to noon today, 65 Communist violations of the cease-fire agreement were reported. He said 39 Communists and 10 government soldiers were killed.

Five other government militiamen were wounded by 21 mortar rounds fired by Communist gunners hidden in rice paddies four miles northwest of Vi Thanh, capital city of Chuong Thien Province, about 100 miles southwest of Saigon, Mr. Hien said.

Among the incidents were the following:

• In Quang Nam Province, 370 miles northeast of Saigon, Communist elements assaulted a government infantry post 18 miles south of Danang. Five Communists were killed and four weapons were seized, with no government casualties, the command said.

• Communist troops attacked a militia outpost in Binh Son district, 300 miles northeast of Saigon. The attackers were repulsed, leaving behind 11 dead. Seven militiamen were killed and seven others wounded, the command said.

• Communist units clashed with government militiamen in Cai Be district, about 60 miles southwest of Saigon, in the daily battle for rice. Nine Communists were killed and no government casualties were reported, the command said.

• The fourth incident was reported in Kien Giang Province, along the Gulf of Thailand coast, 115 miles southwest of Saigon when Communist elements at night engaged government militiamen in Hieu Le district. The engagement resulted in five Communist being killed and one militiaman being wounded, the command said.

Cambodians Advance

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 1 (AP)—Government forces have renewed their attack on Highway 5 north of the capital and advanced a half mile up the road, capturing a Khmer Rouge strong point in a brick factory, field reports said today.

A government battalion spearheaded by armored vehicles had advanced to within 100 yards of the abandoned factory, 13 miles north of Phnom Penh, when rebel forces in and around the factory fired a barrage of anti-aircraft rockets. The rebels, the reports said, finally withdrew into prepared defensive positions farther up the road.

China Transfers An Influential Army General

HONG KONG, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—One of China's most powerful military figures, Gen. Xue Shih-shan, has been transferred from a post which he has held for 16 years, Canton radio reported today.

Gen. Xue, who in 1957 was appointed commander of the Nanjing Military Region, which includes the city of Shanghai, has become commander of the Canton Military Region.

For many years, he has been regarded as one of the most influential political figures in the army outside Peking and has been based permanently in Nanjing. He is a member of the Politburo and also served as first secretary of the Communist party in Kiangsu Province.

The radio station made no mention of the former leader of the Canton Military Region, Gen. Ting Sheng, who also served as first secretary of the Communist party of Kwangtung Province. Nor did it give any reason for the unexpected changes.

211.7 Million in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—The Census Bureau estimates that there were 211.7 million persons living in the United States at the end of 1973. This represents a 1.5 million net gain, or 0.7 percent, over the year—lower than in 1972, which saw an increase of 1.8 million.

Pakistan Regime Nationalizes All Banks in Country

PAKISTAN, Jan. 1 (AP)—The government published a new law today nationalizing all banks in Pakistan.

Under the measure, the right to establish a bank is vested exclusively in the government or in a corporation wholly owned or controlled by it.

An official announcement said the ownership, management and control of all banks, along with all bank shares held by "private persons," are transferred to the government. Provisions for compensating those holding shares are included in the law.

No government officials were immediately available to explain how many banks are involved, why the decision was made or why it was announced without prior public notice.

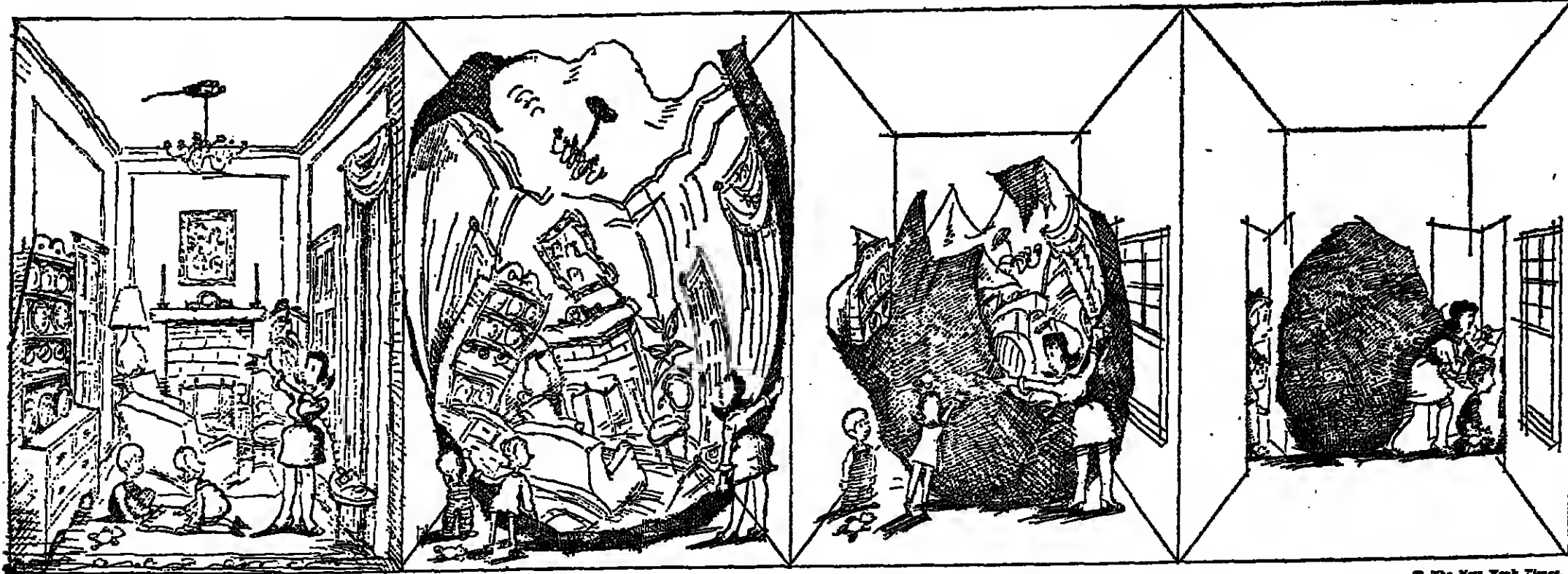
The government also announced it had assumed authority to take over the management of any company involved in marketing petroleum products or engaged in the shipping industry.

200 Die in Bangladesh

DACCA, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—More than 200 people have died of cholera and smallpox in the Narayanganj area of Bangladesh in the last two months, the daily newspaper Sangbad reported.

Gold Medal

62 Polikostrot, Antwerp (Belgium), Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.



In the World Where Men Move Up and Families Just Move

By Irene Backalenick

NEW YORK (NYT)—They're the perennial New Neighbor. Instant friendships. Instant homes, even instant permanence are the hallmarks of their nomadic existence. They follow their husbands from one town to another while he inches up the corporate ladder.

To these wives, moving and establishing new relations in a strange community is more than a way of life. It is practically a science.

"I have fixed up each home as though it was forever, with carpeting and drapes," said the wife of one International Business Machines Corporation executive. "I can have it looking complete within two days."

A Darien, Conn., woman who has shuffled between Europe, Canada and the United States many times, added, "When we make each move, we put down roots as though we were going to be there forever. We join the church, the garden club, and act like people who are settled and stable."

Recognition

Portable goods, the material possessions that go along with each move, take on greater significance, but under it all is the recognition that there is no permanence.

"You know it's always temporary," a woman in Greenwich, Conn., admitted. "You find yourself moving in, furnishing the house to other people's tastes because you have to sell in a few years. This is my first house without gold carpeting and gold drapes! You're careful of the woodwork and you warn the children not to mark up the walls."

For some, the impermanence

Hidden Art

COPERTINO, Italy, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A group of scholars from the Glauco Staffetta Research and Study Center has discovered a cache of 15th-century art concealed in a column in the Basilica of Santa Maria ad Nives.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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and the loneliness are overwhelming.

One Stamford, Conn., woman, who moved 11 times in the first eight years of her marriage, has since separated from her husband, a Union Carbide Corporation executive.

"I was oriented to a stable family, and it was a big shock, being the wife of an aspiring executive," she said. "We were constantly moving and he was constantly traveling. I felt like a pioneer woman, trying to be a mother and father to the children. The whole thing seemed so useless, with him climbing the ladder while our family went down the drain."

Broadening

Other women claim that the multimove existence is broadening and exciting, particularly if it includes overseas assignments.

"It's been a fantastic experience," said one IBM wife, a veteran of nine moves. "I love meeting new people. Constant change helps you see things differently, and you grow up, you learn more with each move."

"We have friends everywhere we've lived, ourselves and our children," said a Norwalk, Conn., woman, whose husband is personnel director of a communications company. "It broadens the children's education, as far as coping with all kinds of situations. They've had to be the ones who push. To be part of a group. This has been good for them."

Even with the best of attitudes, women face considerable pressures in the resettlement process. They must be able to orchestrate a move from start to finish, a major administrative job despite financial help from the company and physical help from the movers.

"They must contact the schools, real estate agents, utility companies and movers, close out bank accounts, collect clothes from cleaners, sell the house, take leave of friends, supervise the packers and find new homes for numerous small pets, sometimes simultaneously nursing a sick child. Often, the entire operation is accomplished in a week—and without a husband's help."

"I went to the closing of this house alone, and I had to make decisions on building," says a young wife in White Plains, N.Y. "Even when I could reach my husband on the phone, he was just too busy. I resented it, and I would hardly leave this house because it generates so much hostility in me."

New Image

In each new community a woman must rebuild her image. "No one cares that you were once a Browns' leader," husbands, deeply involved in their own work, are less affected and often are hardly aware of their new surroundings.

"One day my husband was home and I suggested he take the children to the beach," said a corporate counsel's wife. He replied, "OK, who's the beach? Imagine! We had been living in Fairfield (Conn.) seven months and he didn't even know where the beach was. He just knew how to get to the parking."

It takes a woman time to find her way around a new community, to replace stores, garages, repairmen, doctors.

"We found the doctors were booked solidly and taking no new patients," said the wife of a Xerox executive in Westport, Conn. "Even the vet said, 'No new dogs.' I really felt rejected."

By some standards, relationships are established quickly and maintained superficially.

"People who move many times don't know what real friendships are," said a Larchmont, N.Y., woman who has just moved from the West Coast. "I was absolutely grief-stricken, to be torn away from my lifetime friends and familiar surroundings. I was in shock."

According to Carl Rogers, the psychologist, corporate wives with the skills to form instant friendships may be the forerunners of tomorrow's world. He points out that, in the highly mobile society of the future, the ability to make short-range, effective relationships and to relinquish them easily will be one of the requirements of psychic survival.

Frequent movers know how to make contact in a new community: they join churches, take courses, do volunteer work, get a job, use whatever avenue the community offers. Transient towns like Darien, Conn., or Ridgefield, N.J., are easiest.

"It was a great blow to lose both boys," their mother said bitterly. "When we left them there, I didn't think I could go, and I cursed the company and our constant moving, our bad sense of priorities, over the years."

"It's hard for our college-age daughter," a New Canaan, Conn., woman pointed out. "She comes back and doesn't know anybody. She feels nothing for this community."

With the problems generated by multiple moves, do some men turn down promotions tied to a change of address? Can a man say "no" to his superiors? Can a woman say "no" to her husband? Is it a joint decision?

"Yes, it was a joint decision," said one woman. "His decision and his decision. Others feel that decisions are truly democratic. However, it's done, most families agree that it is unwise to refuse a company move more than once or twice ('If one says no, that is the end of the line'). Moreover, ambitious men want to

move ahead, and wives usually accede.

"If I had said that we can't move again, we would not have moved. I know that," said one woman, looking back at 14 company moves. "But I could never bring myself to say, 'this is as far as we go.' The question was: Should I sacrifice myself and my children, or should I make my life worse by living the rest of my life with a man who doesn't like what he is doing?"

For others, there is no dilemma. The multimove life-style, they insist, has given them affluence, excitement, challenge, change.

But even for the enthusiastic, rootlessness has its price: Muted feelings, protective shells, an unwillingness to make a real commitment to friends, home or community.

"You learn that nothing is permanent," said a Green Farms, Conn., wife, "and that you shouldn't love anything, or anyone, so much that you can't part with it."

Whether or not the Greeks ate chamomile, the Hebrews did, unless the translators of the King James Bible went astray. Deuteronomy XIV, 4 and 5, reads: "These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat. The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild

goat, and the pygmy (antelope), and the wild ox, and the chamois."

Today you are unlikely to be able to taste chamomile unless you shoot it yourself—or visit one of the rare regions where others are hunting it and cede their surplus to local restaurants. This means Europe, for the chamois is strictly a European animal, the only Western European antelope. (New Zealanders may dispute this, but the chamois now found wild in that country are not natives; they are all descended from the few head presented to New Zealand before World War I by the Emperor Francis-Joseph of Austria-Hungary.)

There is only one species of chamois, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, though almost every locality in which it is found has its own special variety: thus France, besides the Alpine chamois, has the Pyrenean (smaller and redder). Today the chamois is found only in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, the Caucasus and the mountains of Eastern Turkey. The Carpathians are probably the best place to hunt chamois, run larger there and are more plentiful, though there are still quite a few in the Alps.

Rare Enough

However, the animal is rare enough so that hunting it is strictly regulated almost everywhere, by rules likely to change from year to year, since they are usually based on the principle of maintaining what is considered the optimum population for each area. The present comparative rarity of the chamois can no longer be blamed on Neanderthal man. It is a result of the development of the high-powered rifle and the telescopic sight, which have eliminated the advantages once enjoyed by an animal whose lofty position and sharp sight enable it to spot hunters at a great distance and whose sense of smell is so acute that it can detect human odors at a distance as great as half a mile, the wind aiding.

Connoisseurs of game consider chamois one of the most subtle types of venison. The flesh is tender, and though the gamey flavor is marked, it is not too strong. One of the reasons for this is the difficult nature of the terrain on which the chamois lives.

Any chamois which reaches the table has probably been brought down at the first shot; if a chamois is only wounded, it flees upward, to heights so inaccessible that, living or dead, it is never found. A wounded deer, on the contrary, is often pursued for hours before it is finally killed; the taste of the meat is altered for the worse by the toxins of exhaustion. The chamois' flavor is not thus affected since it can rarely be pursued.

Regular Eaters

Despite the unanimous opinion of regular eaters of chamois that its flesh provides a choice morsel, the Larousse encyclopedia writes that "the meat of the chamois is mediocre." It is safe to assume that the originator of this information had tasted only the meat of older animals (the easiest to obtain, naturally, since young animals are the most agile and consequently the hardest to bring down). Chamois meat does become coarser, stronger in taste, and tougher as the animal ages.

In Italy, where chamois is still not too uncommon (there is a town named Chamois in the Valle d'Aosta at an altitude of 5,400 feet), young animals are usually split-roasted, but older ones are elaborately marinated in strongly spiced liquors and served in stews or stews to make them more palatable.

The chamois requires completely wild surroundings for survival, including, first of all, pure air. It is therefore threatened in our day by the new dangers of pollution. Most of the regions it inhabits are too inhospitable for industrialization to have reached them yet, but a menace is beginning to take shape. In the national park of La Vanoise, France, for instance, where some 2,000 chamois live, forest rangers have been finding animals dying from fluorine poisoning since an aluminum plant was installed on the edge of the park.

The fine soft leather known as chamois, remarkable for its suppleness and the fact that it can be washed without stiffening, was originally actually the skin of that animal. Nowadays, because of the rarity of the chamois, what is sold commercially as chamois is, at the best, deer or antelope hide but is most often the flaps of split sheep's skin. There is a color called chamois, a reddish grayish-yellow. In the days of France was a monarchical, the chamois was designated by officers who did not desire to leave their regiments in haste from time to time, the grimage to the royal court.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food and Informal Dictionary."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Blame the Neanderthal Man And the High-Powered Rifle

CHAMOIS was one of the favorite foods of Neanderthal man, who was partly responsible for making it difficult for modern man to eat it today. When the climate became rigorous at the start of the Fourth Ice Age, prehistoric men were obliged to shift from eating the animals which, requiring warmer weather, had moved south, to those hardy enough to stay.

The chamois, which in the two preceding periods had been the fifth most important source of meat (at first after the aurochs, the horse, the stag and the reindeer, and then after the reindeer, the horse, the stag and the ibex), was promoted to fourth place; only the reindeer, the horse and the ibex were more extensively eaten. A wary animal, the chamois, which had once lived on the plains, took refuge from its hunters in the comparatively inaccessible mountains, where it lives higher than any animal except the ibex, and never came down again.

'Wild Goat'

It might conceivably descend if man would leave it alone. There are places in Switzerland where chamois live permanently no higher than 2,000 feet, and in hard winters they move to even lower altitudes to find food in the forests.

The chamois' upward migration did not put it out of range of the ancient Greeks. The Greeks ate "wild goat," which some students think should be translated "chamois," though more of them believe it meant the mouflon (a sheep, not a goat), while others suggest that the term may have been applied indiscriminately to both.

Whether or not the Greeks ate chamois, the Hebrews did, unless the translators of the King James Bible went astray. Deuteronomy XIV, 4 and 5, reads: "These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat. The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild

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© 1973 by Waverley Root, a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food and Informal Dictionary."

If moves are exciting in the early years, they are less so as a woman grows older and as children, pets, household goods accumulate. Ultimately, a woman finds the house she has always wanted or establishes a career of her own. When the move comes, she leaves with reluctance and pain.

Children

"We bought a dream house in Los Angeles, and I thought, 'This is it, we're going to spend the rest of our lives here,'" recalled the wife of an insurance company officer. "But then the company dangled that carrot..."

Moves also grow more difficult as children reach adolescence.

When one insurance company executive was promoted to corporate headquarters in New York, the two oldest children chose to remain in the Middle West. One entered college as planned; the other son decided to enter college a year earlier rather than be the "new boy" in high school.

"It was a great blow to lose both boys," their mother said bitterly. "When we left them there, I didn't think I could go, and I cursed the company and our constant moving, our bad sense of priorities, over the years."

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Whether or not the Greeks ate chamomile, the Hebrews did, unless the translators of the King James Bible went astray. Deuteronomy XIV, 4 and 5, reads: "These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat. The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild

goat, and the pygmy (antelope), and the wild ox, and the chamois."

Today you are unlikely to be able to taste chamomile unless you shoot it yourself—or visit one of the rare regions where others are hunting it and cede their surplus to local restaurants. This means Europe, for the chamois is strictly a European animal, the only Western European antelope. (New Zealanders may dispute this, but the chamois now found wild in that country are not natives; they are all descended from the few head presented to New Zealand before World War I by the Emperor Francis-Joseph of Austria-Hungary.)

There is only one species of chamois, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, though almost every locality in which it is found has its own special variety: thus France, besides the Alpine chamois, has the Pyrenean (smaller and redder). Today the chamois is found only in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, the Caucasus and the mountains of Eastern Turkey. The Carpathians are probably the best place to hunt chamois, run larger there and are more plentiful, though there are still quite a few in the Alps.

Rare Enough

However, the animal is rare enough so that hunting it is strictly regulated almost everywhere, by rules likely to change from year to year, since they are usually based on the principle of maintaining what is considered the optimum population for each area. The present comparative rarity of the chamois can no longer be blamed on Neanderthal man. It is a result of the development of the high-powered rifle and the telescopic sight, which have eliminated the advantages once enjoyed by an animal whose lofty position and sharp sight enable it to spot hunters at a great distance and whose sense of smell is so acute that it can detect human odors at a distance as great as half a mile, the wind aiding.

Connoisseurs of game consider chamois one of the most subtle types of venison. The flesh is tender, and though the gamey flavor is marked, it is not too strong. One of the reasons for this is the difficult nature of the terrain on which the chamois lives.

Any chamois which reaches the table has probably been brought down at the first shot; if a chamois is only wounded, it flees upward, to heights so inaccessible that, living or dead, it is never found. A wounded deer, on the contrary, is often pursued for hours before it is finally killed; the taste of the meat is altered for the worse by the toxins of exhaustion. The chamois' flavor is not thus affected since it can rarely be pursued.

Regular Eaters

Despite the unanimous opinion of regular eaters of chamois that its flesh provides a choice morsel, the Larousse encyclopedia writes that "the meat of the chamois is mediocre." It is safe to assume that the originator of this information had tasted only the meat of older animals (the easiest to obtain, naturally, since young animals are the most agile and consequently the hardest to bring down). Chamois meat does become coarser, stronger in taste, and tougher as the animal ages.

In Italy, where chamois is still not too uncommon (there is a town named Chamois in the Valle d'Aosta at an altitude of 5,400 feet), young animals are usually split-roasted, but older ones are elaborately marinated in strongly spiced liquors and served in stews or stews to make them more palatable.

The chamois requires completely wild surroundings for survival, including, first of all, pure air. It is therefore threatened in our day by the new dangers of pollution. Most of the regions it inhabits are too inhospitable for industrialization to have reached them yet, but a menace is beginning to take shape. In the national park of La Vanoise, France, for instance, where some 2,000 chamois live, forest rangers have been finding animals dying from fluorine poisoning since an aluminum plant was installed on the edge of the park.

The fine soft leather known as chamois, remarkable for its suppleness and the fact that it can be washed without stiffening, was originally actually the skin of that animal. Nowadays, because of the rarity of the chamois, what is sold commercially as chamois is, at the best, deer or antelope hide but is most often the flaps of split sheep's skin. There is a color called chamois, a reddish grayish-yellow. In the days of France was a monarchical, the chamois was designated by officers who did not desire to leave their regiments in haste from time to time, the grimage to the royal court.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food and Informal Dictionary."

'Paper Moon' Opens in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The nostalgia for the 1930s goes on. It began with a reprise of 30s fashions and interior decoration; now it has spread to the movies. Why anyone would want to remember such a dreary, makeshift decade, darkened by an economic debacle, Hitler and the threat of world war, is puzzling. Often this perverse escapism can be described as a dodge to glorify the happier and more distant 1920s, the two periods having become confused in recollection. However, in "Paper Moon" (at the Elysees-Lincoln and the Publics Matignon in English) the crummy 30s are set before us uncompromisingly as they really were, bare of romanticism.

The scene is the rural South during the Depression and, to stress the realism, radio broadcasts of those gloom, lean years have been included. Bits of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chats, Philter McGee and Molly and once popular melodies again assail the ears.

For this film, Peter Bogdanovich, an advancing director, whose "Last Picture Show" recaptured the disintegrating of a former Texas town of the 1950s, used a scenario based on a novel by Joe David Brown. Its major premise seems to have been derived from Charlie Chaplin's "The Kid" (currently playing at several Parisian cinemas) in which, similarly, a wandering finds himself unwittingly in charge of a small child. Affection unites the two in their mutual fight against the world.

Ryan O'Neal, the keep-smiling hero of "Love Story," is disclosed as a cut-rate dandy, an itinerant confidence man who swindles farmers into buying Bibles and is ever ready to participate in underhand deals. Reluctantly, he promises to deliver an orphaned baby to her nearest kin; the two embark on a cross-country car trip. O'Neal's daughter, Tatum, is his shrill-voiced companion in various illegal enterprises, which range from short-changing shopkeepers to bootlegging. Miss O'Neal, though she doesn't sing or tap dance, might be described as a dickered, bitter-tempered edition of Shirley Temple in her childhood.

In imitation of that memorable moppet, clad as an Okie ragamuffin, she eggs on her companion in his crooked practices with her dry, dauntless optimism and her advice. Father and daughter compose a comic team that will probably lead to sequels. Tatum has already become America's latest sweetheart.

The bleak background of the troubled 30s is almost pedantically complete with views of desolate farmsteads, cheap amusement parks, shabby motels and unappetizing lunch rooms—only the Hoovervilles have been forgotten. The script is of earlier origins, echoing in raucous tones, and sometimes in four-letter language, the message of "Pollyanna."

That courageous Russian novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has not been worthily served by the cinema yet. His powerful account of political prisoners condemned to Soviet concentration

camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," emerged as a deadly monotonous movie. The screen transcription of another of his novels, "The First Circle," treating of imprisoned intellectual nonconformists, though somewhat less static, is far from satisfactory. It is due in an English version in Paris this week.

"The First Circle" was shot in Denmark under the supervision of Alexander Ford, an eminent Polish film-maker who left his homeland to settle in Israel. Ford, before his exile, held sway as a sort of Cecil B. De Mille of Poland. Among his spectacular productions was "The Teutonic Knights," judged by this and other of his works seen abroad, he was a dedicated exponent of the heavy-handed official school of socialist realism. This blunt, bombastic approach is ill-suited to the tragedy of the isolated individual, Solzhenitsyn's abiding theme. To argue that Ford, having himself suffered at the hands of totalitarian authorities, would be the ideal interpreter of "The First Circle" is akin to arguing that Rossini's "Chatterbox" should be acted by a rooster.

The scenario is loyal to the original in matters of detail rather than in intensity. It retells the novel faithfully, but the incidents lack the necessary theatrical vitality. Suspense has been dispensed by beginning with the high-minded Muscovite protagonist making an injudicious telephone call and then postponing his pursuit and arrest until the finish. His anxiety is pictured by insects as the story

unfolds, but it is never properly dramatized. The prison camp sequences which intervene are so crowded with dramatically exonerating bit players that the action becomes confusing. Another

defect is the dubbing of the polyglot cast into flat American voices, resulting in the impression that these Russians are acting a Clifford Odets play in Greenwich Village.

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U.S. Losing Repertory Bout to British Companies

By Clive Barnes

4th-Period Field Goal Decisive

Notre Dame Edges Alabama, 24-23, to Gain Title

By Paul Attner

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Notre Dame quarterback Tom Clements turned the "greatest" he ever held in the South to his personal playground last night and came away with a new trophy—the sixth national championship trophy.

In a contest that will easily take place among the best in the history of college football—events took Notre Dame on a 100-yard fourth-quarter drive that ended in a 19-yard field goal for a 24-23 victory over No. 1-ranked Alabama in the Sugar Bowl.

"I definitely feel we're the national champion," said Notre Dame coach Ara Parseghian. "We at the leading scoring team in the nation. We beat a great football team. Before the game, the best Irish were ranked No. 3 both major polls."

Alabama coach Bear Bryant said, "I don't really feel like we lost. Time just ran out on us. I think Notre Dame is a great team. I wouldn't mind playing them again. In fact I'd like it."

Clements was named the game's most valuable player for his 175 yards and three touchdowns, including the winning field goal in the fourth quarter.

Notre Dame, in the true tradition of "the luck of the Irish," had a chance to pull out the victory when Alabama kicker Bill

Davis missed the extra point following a Crimson Tide touchdown 5 1/2 minutes into the final period.

With his squad behind, 23-21, and stymied offensively since the first quarter by mistakes and the Alabama defense, Clements suddenly pulled his club together for an inspiring display.

Following a 15-yard run by Al Hunter, Clements picked up another first down on an eight-yard option run.

He then cut around left end for nine more yards and then unnerved the Bama defense with a 30-yard strike to tight end Dave Casper at the Crimson Tide 15. Clements, under heavy pressure, tossed the ball too high, but Casper came back through two defenders to grab it.

After a three-yard Hunter run, Clements escaped a heavy Alabama blitz, got outside the left end and down to the three for another first down. There, Alabama dug in and allowed only one more yard but Thomas' kick with 4 minutes 36 seconds left in the game was good and the Irish wound up undefeated (11-0) for the first time since 1949.

However, the record crowd of 85,161, which already had seen a 99-yard kickoff return by Hunter, a freshman from North Carolina, seven lead changes, five lost fumbles and one interception, still had more excitement to come.

Alabama was stopped cold on the ensuing series and had to punt on a fourth and 19. Freshman defensive end Ross Brown, who had sacked quarterback Gary Rutledge on third down, roughed



Notre Dame passer Tom Clements has form.

punter Greg Gantz, but the 15-yard penalty still wouldn't give the Tide a first down, so it elected to take the 69-yard punt, which was downed on the Irish spot.

But Clements, displaying amazing coolness through the constant

noise of the howl, dropped back in his own end zone on third and eight and tossed a completion to 35 yards to a wide open Robin Weber, second string tight end. That play wrapped up the victory.

Notre Dame started off as if it would make a mockery of this highly-publicized affair that had turned usually festive New Orleans into an endless round of parties and noise making.

On a wet artificial turf field soaked by a pregame rainstorm, Notre Dame scored with 2:32 left in the first quarter on a one-yard plunge by Wayne Bullock. It took the 6-0 lead into the second period after holding Alabama, the nation's No. 3 offensive team, without a yard in the first 15 minutes.

"I figured the way we defended them in the first quarter, we'd get better as the game went on," said Parseghian, who finally had to go to the mirror defense he used in beating Texas in the 1971 Cotton Bowl to stop Alabama in the second half.

Alabama roared back in the second quarter with 184 total yards and 10 points but Hunter's kickoff return—a Sugar Bowl record—after the first Alabama score kept the Irish in front, 14-10, at halftime.

It appeared Bryant's boys had taken control for good in the third quarter. They came out and immediately went 83 yards behind the quarterbacking of Rutledge to go ahead, 17-14. But another drive stymied and Davis missed a 45-yard field goal to keep Notre Dame in the game.

An Alabama fumble, which was recovered by Notre Dame on the Crimson Tide 12, set up the last Irish touchdown but a Bullock fumble on his own 39 gave Alabama the opening to take over, 23-21, on a 25-yard pass from

New Year Race Is Again Taken By Colombian

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Leading from start to finish, Colombia's Victor Mora, a 39-year-old soldier, this morning won the Sao Silvestre Round—the Houses New Year's Eve race for the second successive time here.

The Colombian shot away from the field of 192 runners (41 foreigners) and, despite the desperate efforts of 33-year-old Mexican Rafael Palomares, remained unchallenged to the finish line to win by 23 seconds.

The exhausted Mexican, who won the race in 1971, just held off the famous finishing burst of Portugal's Carlos Lopes to hold second place while Costa Rica's Rafael Perez was fourth place.

The little Costa Rican finished ahead of Olympic 5,000 and 10,000 meter gold medal winner Lasse Viren of Finland. Viren finished eighth last year.

Mora clocked 23 minutes 25.3 seconds and said he would have been faster except for the "excessive police protection" which did not allow him to run freely along the street course towards the end of the race.

The 5,500-meter (about five and a third miles) race around the center of this industrial city started in a drizzling rain.



Victor Mora... fastest again.

Dolphins Are Compared To Lombardi's Packers

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—The Oakland Raiders have said they're committed to excellence, but it's the Miami Dolphins who are the epitome of it. And now it's the Minnesota Vikings' turn to get a taste of that excellence.

There haven't been many teams that have encountered the Dolphins in the last four years and have come away with a good taste. Generally, the taste has been sour and the feeling has been one of convincing defeat.

Since the National and American Football Leagues were realigned in 1970, a four-year period that parallels Don Shula's tenure as coach of the Dolphins, Miami has won 53 games, lost 11 and tied one. No other team comes close to that record, which is why it has become natural to think of the Dolphins in terms of the Green Bay Packers of the 1960s.

"But instead of us being the Packers of the 70s," one Miami official suggested, perhaps only half jokingly, "why not call the Packers the Dolphins of the 60s?"

There's no doubt that the Dolphins are as awesome now as the Packers were then. Even Shula, who generally shies away from boasts and comparisons, talks about his team in terms of Green Bay, which won its league's ultimate championship five times in seven seasons.

"The Packers are the only team that's won two Super Bowls in a row," Shula said yesterday, still savoring his team's easy 27-10 victory over Oakland for the American Conference championship.

The Packers, under Vince Lombardi, were talked about as

The Team in professional football and their consistency was admired by everybody. We'd like to be the team everyone talks about next."

Confusing History

Most football people already are talking about the Dolphins, who will make their third straight Super Bowl appearance on Jan. 13, going against the Vikings.

The Vikings have been there before, having lost to Kansas City four years ago. If Super Bowl history prevails, the Vikings should win because no team that's been there once and lost has also lost in its second try (see Baltimore, Kansas City, Dallas, Miami).

However, no team ever has played in the Super Bowl three times so history may get a little confused this time around, and not know how to come out.

By no means are the Dolphins assured of a victory, and there's no way Shula will permit his players to think the game is already wrapped up.

Shula said a big difference in the Vikings this year compared with last is that this is Fran Tarkenton's second year back with them.

"He has continually come up with the big plays for them, plays that have kept them in games and helped them win games," Shula said. "He knows exactly what he wants to do with the offense."

The teams met in an exhibition game this year and the Vikings won, 20-17, on a last-second Fred Cox field goal. That gave Minnesota a 3-1 record with Miami in exhibitions.

Nebraska Is Too Strong for Texas in 2d Half of Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Nebraska, stunned by a gallant Al-line stand which robbed him of the half-time lead, used an interception by Bob Thornton and the breakaway runs of Greg Davis in the second half to sprint past Texas, 19-3, the 38th annual Cotton Bowl.

Nebraska was seemingly deflated in the final moments of the "winning half when the Longhorns, staked up against their goal line, speed the Cornhuskers four yards from the one to leave the tie tied at the half, 3-3.

The eighth-ranked Longhorns overcame following the second-half kickoff. But Thornton, a senior member of the team, passed defense team in the end zone, picked off an under-throw from quarterback Gary Akers in the end zone.

That stymied that Texas threat. Akers' throw was intercepted by Nebraska's defensive back, who picked up 100 yards on 28 plays, bottled over from the end zone.

A wild first half that saw a turnover fumble play, and Texas goal-line stand, and points came on a 22-yard goal by Texas's Bill Schott, a 24-yarder by Nebraska's Sanger. Sanger added a 43-yard field goal in the final end.

It was the fifth straight year the Cotton Bowl that a team tied to a 3-0 lead and lost. Nebraska, which was shutout Oklahoma, 27-0, at the end of the season, dominated the line scrimmage on defense to shut Longhorn all-America fullback Roosevelt Leaks, who picked up only 44 yards in 13 carries.

Nebraska put the game away 11 minutes later when Davis, a sophomore, picked up 100 yards on 28 plays, bottled over from the end zone.

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This Time, Penn State Has Strong Offense

By Gordon S. White Jr.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Joe Paterno brought an undefeated and untied Penn State football team to both the 1969 and 1970 Orange Bowl games and the 1971 Tangerine Bowl. The team won 10-0 over Kansas and 10-0 over Missouri.

Penn State is undefeated and untied again and the Nittany Lions are here for tonight's Orange Bowl game against Louisiana State University, which has a 9-2 win-loss record.

Charlie McCendon, the big and cheerful coach of the Tigers, said, "Penn State has the finest offensive blocking team I've ever seen."

Louisiana State may be over-emphasizing the Penn State size and speed. But the Tigers are somewhat smaller than the Lions' interior offensive linemen—Phil LaPorta (260) and Charles Getty (260), tackles; John Nesbitt (260) and Mark Markovich (245), guards; and Jack Beltrami (230), center.

LSU, which won its first nine games this season and then lost to Alabama and Tulane, has only one defensive starter to compete in size and weight. He is Adam Duhe, a 6-foot-1-inch, 245-pound tackle. And Duhe is just a freshman.

But the Tigers rely on numbers. McCendon uses athletes in relays to keep them fresh and strong. Penn State does not have that depth, although it has constantly worn down all comers in the second half while going 11-0 this year.

Last winter, Penn State lost to Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl, 14-0, for the Lions' first loss in five Bowl appearances under Paterno. Capelletti, then a junior, missed that New Orleans game when he suffered a severe attack of influenza the night before.

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